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No. 15

WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1961

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***Analysis of Congressional Candidates
 Who Outpaced Kennedy, Nixon in 1960***

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of April 14, 1961

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
HOUSE	260	172	5
SENATE	65	35	0

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61 Passed 3/15/61 In Conference
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61 Debate Underway
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 4970)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 5266)	Hearings Completed		
Omnibus Housing (S 1478) (HR 6028)		Hearings Underway	
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61 Passed 3/16/61 PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)			
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Debate Scheduled	
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Ordered Reported
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61 Passed 3/29/61 PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61 Passed 3/10/61 PL 87-5 3/22/61
Migrant Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported by Subcommittee		
"Food for Peace" -- PL 480			
Mutual Security			
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61 Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps			
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61 Passed 2/6/61 PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Debate Scheduled	Reported 2/28/61 Passed 3/3/61
Civil Rights			
Tax Revision			
Highway Financing	Hearings Completed		
Water Pollution (S 861) (HR 4036)	Hearings Completed		
Mass Transportation (S 345)		Hearings Completed	
Airport Grants			
Regulatory Agency Reform			

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Paynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, Robert C. Keith, William A. Karns, Helene C. Manberg, Neal R. Peirce, Spencer A. Rich.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatnuck, Ruth Hussey, Elizabeth M. James, Carolyn Mathiasen, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, David C. Niblack, Shirley Seib, Wayne Walker, Edward T. Walsh.

C.Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Roberta E. Russell, James C. Whittemore.

Publisher: Buel F. Wear.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

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PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

Members of the 87th Congress, returning to Washington April 10 after an Easter recess that began March 30, reported with little variation that their constituents liked President Kennedy a good deal more than his program. While these reports of grass-roots opinion varied with party and section, it was the consensus that the President's own popularity did not extend as yet to his legislative proposals as a whole. If true, the reports added further uncertainty to the fate of a number of Administration measures now pending. Following is the status of certain key measures.

Depressed Areas -- Senate and House versions of a \$394-million program to redevelop chronically depressed areas remain to be compromised, the chief issue being whether the funds are to be appropriated or borrowed from the Treasury (Weekly Report p. 522).

Minimum Wage -- The Senate April 13 began debate on a bill to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 and to extend coverage to 4.1 million additional workers (p. 633). Early passage was expected, but there was no assurance that a final compromise with the House-passed version would be acceptable to the President.

Social Security -- The House Ways and Means Committee April 7 reported a bill incorporating the President's proposals for improvements in Social Security benefits, and House floor action was scheduled for April 19. (Weekly Report p. 529).

Dependent Children -- Passed by the House March 10, the Administration bill to extend aid to the dependent children of unemployed parents was approved with amendments by the Senate Finance Committee April 13. (Weekly Report p. 421)

School Aid -- Senate and House committees were expected to act shortly on the President's proposals for aid to public schools and to colleges, with the odds favoring Senate passage first of a program for public school grants, followed by consideration of one to provide loans for parochial schools (Weekly Report p. 528, 624).

Judgeships -- The House Rules Committee April 12 sent to the floor a bill to create 70 new federal judgeships, already passed by the Senate. (Weekly Report p. 485)

Regulatory Agencies -- President Kennedy April 13 proposed a series of changes in laws governing the operations of federal regulatory agencies (p. 630). Still to come were messages covering his tax revision proposals and changes in conflict-of-interest laws.

Correction

The source line on the chart of "Religious Affiliations of Members of Congress" (Weekly Report p. 626-28) should read: CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY (not Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service). The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress discontinued compilations of religious affiliations of Congress Members in 1959.

PRESS CONFERENCE

President Kennedy told his April 12 press conference the Soviet Union's successful orbiting of a man in space, announced earlier that day by the Russian government, was an "extraordinary feat." He said it was expected Russia would be first in such a flight because of its progress in boosters, and "it will be some time before we catch up." Mr. Kennedy also said while he did not regard the flight as a sign of weakening of the free world, he did regard the "total mobilization of men and things for the service of the Communist bloc over the last years as a source of great danger to us" for "much of the rest of this century." (For text see p. 645)

(The Russian announcement gave these details of the flight: a five-ton space ship carrying Maj. Yuri Gagarin, 27, circled the globe and landed at a pre-arranged target point in the Soviet Union; time in orbit: one hour, 29 minutes; total time in the air: one hour, 48 minutes; the ship rose to a maximum of 188 miles, dipped to a 110-mile minimum; Gagarin was in constant radio communication and messages were received while he was over South America and Africa (the entire route was not disclosed); Soviet scientists watched him by television during the flight. Following the announcement Mr. Kennedy issued a statement congratulating Russian scientists and engineers for "an outstanding technical accomplishment." He sent a congratulatory telegram to Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev which said "it is my sincere desire that in the continuing quest for knowledge of outer space our nations can work together to obtain the greatest benefit to mankind.")

Other press conference highlights:

Laos -- He hoped there would be an answer "this week, shortly" on proposals for a cease-fire.

Communist China -- The U.S. was opposed under present conditions to admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Cuba -- There would be no U.S. intervention in Cuba under any conditions; the basic issue there was between the Cubans themselves.

MACMILLAN, ADENAUER VISITS

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and President Kennedy April 9 ended four days of talks with a joint statement. It said the two leaders: were in "complete agreement as to the gravity and depth of the dangers in the present world situation"; recognized that the "core of Western security against armed aggression continues to be the North Atlantic Alliance"; reaffirmed their "vigorous support of the UN, and 'agreed upon both the importance and the difficulty of working towards satisfactory relations with the Soviet Union.'"

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer held April 12-13 meetings with the President at which they agreed to work for expansion of European economic and military unity. Adenauer reportedly received assurances from Secretary of State Dean Rusk that the Administration would take any needed action to protect West Berlin from Communist pressures.

REGULATORY AGENCY MESSAGE

President Kennedy April 13 sent a special message to Congress on federal regulatory agencies, outlining major problems afflicting the agencies and describing measures to improve agency efficiency, to be implemented either through Executive action or legislation. (For text, see p. 648)

The President said in recent years there had been a lack of necessary cooperation between Congress and the President in the discharge of their respective responsibilities toward the agencies. He said the agencies were designed to preserve "a balanced competitive economy" and also to "further the expansion of certain facets of the economy", and fulfillment of these essential functions had been seriously handicapped by lack of coordination of regulatory practices, internal dilution of responsibility and delays in the disposition of business. (For a complete discussion of regulatory agency problems see Weekly Report p. 601)

To develop a continuing process of reforming agency procedures, the President said he had just issued an Executive Order calling an Administrative Conference of the United States, which he said would be modeled after the Judicial Conference of the United States which has been in existence since 1922. He said the Administrative Conference would bring together leading members of regulatory agencies, lawyers and other experts to propose procedural revisions, would be provided with a Secretariat through the Department of Justice, and would determine its own perpetuation.

The President also said he would shortly send to Congress a "series" of recommendations to implement the following proposals:

- Provide agency chairmen with "broad managerial powers" to correct the present dilution of authority among the commissioners.
- Provide that all agency chairmen serve in that capacity at the President's pleasure.
- Delegate a large proportion of agency responsibilities to intra-agency boards and hearing examiners, subject to review, to eliminate needless work on "unimportant details" at the top level.

The President asked Congress to improve the stature and quality of hearing examiners by raising the top salary level from GS-15 to GS-16 and providing an additional \$500 per annum to the chief hearing examiner. (The President also requested the Civil Service Commission to review and raise its standards for hearing examiners.)

To clear the Federal Power Commission docket of the unprecedented number of 4,000 pending rate increase cases, the President asked Congress to:

- Exempt from hearings up to 100 percent of those applications by interstate pipeline companies to enlarge, extend or replace existing facilities which do not involve an indiscriminate invasion of another pipeline territory or an increase in the number of consumers.
- Exempt from rate regulation up to 100 percent of the small individual producers of natural gas (producers who provide under two billion cubic feet per year).
- Increase the number of FPC commissioners from five to seven.
- Provide increased authority to the FPC and to any other appropriate agency to make sure that in any rate increases which are levied but ultimately disallowed, the payments will be returned to the consumer.

The President also requested wider agency adoption of the practice of holding agency members individually responsible for formulating the rationale for major decisions and releasing decisions publicly under the member's name.

Many of the revisions were similar to those proposed by the President's Special Assistant for Regulatory Agencies James M. Landis in a Dec. 21, 1960 report (1960 Weekly Report p. 2019)

The message made no specific mention of several of Landis' recommendations:

- Creation of an Office for the Oversight of Regulatory Agencies within the Executive Office of the President.
- Establishment of special offices in the White House to develop national transportation policy, telecommunications policy and energy resources policy.
- Establishment by executive order of a federal employee code of ethics which would limit ex parte representations in regulatory agency cases.

The message also omitted mention of recommendations by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.), chairman of the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee, to eliminate high personnel turnover by lengthening tenure of commissioners beyond the current five to seven year terms.

ANTI-CRIME PROPOSALS

At his first press conference, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy April 7 announced that he had sent to Congress eight proposals aimed at combatting organized crime. Three of the proposals were new and five had been requested, in part or in identical form, by Kennedy's predecessor, William P. Rogers.

The requests originated by Kennedy would: prohibit interstate travel or crossing U.S. borders "to advance illegal business activities"; bar intimidation of witnesses who cooperate with an agency of the Federal Government; and broaden the group of ex-convicts to or from whom interstate shipment of firearms is prohibited under the Federal Firearms Act. Two proposals recommended by Rogers and revised by Kennedy would: ban use of interstate telephone or telegraph wires for betting, and prohibit interstate transportation of betting forms and devices. The three proposals made by both Rogers and Kennedy would: grant immunity to and compel testimony from employers and employees called as witnesses in labor management racketeering cases; broaden the types of crimes covered in the Fugitive Felon Act, which makes it a crime to flee interstate from prosecution; and prohibit interstate shipment of gambling devices such as pinball machines (slot machines were already covered).

CIVIL RIGHTS

Asked during his April 7 press conference for his views on suggestions by some civil rights groups that the Justice Department already had the power to enter suits to compel school desegregation, and that Congressional sanction was not needed, Attorney General Kennedy said, "I don't believe that we do." (Weekly Report p. 67)

Asked whether he would favor a bill to give the Department authority to file desegregation suits, he said that the matter was "under study" and that "we have had some conferences and conversations with those at the White House. There has not been a final determination

as to exactly what we will do. I would say that there is legislation on the books...which gives us ample authority to take major steps to help and assist where there is discrimination. I am talking chiefly in the field of voting rights." Where there is voting discrimination because of color, Kennedy said, "it is incumbent upon the Justice Department to move in there vigorously. I would assure you that we intend to do so." The Attorney General said that he thought that "once the Negro obtains the franchise, that the situation will be far different in the United States in many areas."

ANTITRUST ACTIONS

Lee Loevinger, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, in a speech before the antitrust section of the American Bar Assn. April 17 said "conspiracy to violate the antitrust laws is economic racketeering." He said those apprehended in such acts would be treated as "criminals" and "will personally be subjected to as severe a punishment as we can persuade the courts to impose."

In recent antitrust actions:

- The Justice Department April 11 filed six additional suits against a total of 11 electrical firms for alleged damages resulting from the selling of equipment to the Government at noncompetitive prices and through rigged bids. The suits were filed on behalf of the Tennessee Valley Authority and 12 other federal agencies. General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. were named in all six complaints. The U.S. District Court in Philadelphia Feb. 6 and 7 imposed fines on 29 companies and 44 executives for price-fixing in sales of electrical equipment. The Justice Department and TVA March 14 filed a joint suit against G.E., Westinghouse and three other of the convicted firms for recovery of damages. (Weekly Report p. 428)

- A Federal grand jury in New York City April 12 indicted the General Motors Corporation on charges it had used illegal sales methods to suppress competition in the sale of railroad locomotives. The Justice Department, which had presented evidence to the grand jury over an 18-month period, said G.M., using monopolistic practices, had acquired 84 percent of the U.S. locomotive business.

- The Justice Department April 7 filed a civil antitrust suit against the Chrysler Corporation asking that the firm be enjoined from applying pressure to dealers to give up franchises for other cars. A number of Chrysler products dealers sold Studebaker-Packard's Lark before the Chrysler Valiant was put on the market and Lark sales were injured when Chrysler representatives put illegal pressure on dealers to stop sales of Larks in favor of the Valiant, the suit charged.

OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM

President Kennedy March 29 requested \$97,501,000 in appropriations for a national oceanographic program as part of his fiscal 1962 budget requests. (Weekly Report p. 512).

He said the request was nearly double the expenditure for oceanography in fiscal 1961 (\$55,009,000) and would provide \$23 million more than was recommended for fiscal 1962 in the budget submitted Jan. 16 by President Eisenhower. Mr. Kennedy said, "we have thus far neglected oceanography" although "our very survival" may hinge upon charting the oceans for military and other purposes. (For text of request, see p. 642)



Floor Action

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Senate April 12 passed by voice vote a bill (S 279) authorizing \$20 million in federal grants for a four-year national program to combat juvenile delinquency. Under S 279 the Government would finance pilot projects and the training of personnel dealing with juvenile delinquents.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) urged expansion of the bill to include grants for existing state and local programs on juvenile delinquency. He withheld such an amendment, however, since he agreed with the bill's sponsors, Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Lister Hill (D Ala.), that it might reduce the chance of favorable action on the bill by the House. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) also said the program was too "meager", but Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) opposed the bill on grounds that its functions should be carried out by "universities, schools, churches and homes."

BACKGROUND -- S 279 was reported April 6 (S Rept 144) by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. In 1960 the Senate passed a virtually identical bill (S 694) which proposed a five-year program with \$25 million support. The House took no action on a similar bill reported by the Education and Labor Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 279, the Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1961:

Authorized grants of \$2.5 million per year in fiscal 1961-64 for pilot projects to improve methods for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Authorized \$2.5 million per year in fiscal 1961-64 to carry out personnel training programs, including development of courses, fellowships, and traineeships.

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants to states, municipalities, public and private non-profit agencies both for studies and for personnel training, and to provide them with technical assistance.

Established a 13-man National Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency, under the chairmanship of the Secretary or his designee, to supervise administration of the Act, review proposed projects and recommend programs to the Secretary.

Authorized the Secretary to make regulations governing the administration of the Act and to require financial or other contributions from agencies receiving grants.

PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING

The House April 11 passed by voice vote a bill (S 278) extending for four years the annual \$5 million authorization for grants to the states for the training of practical nurses. The Senate, which had passed the bill March 3, agreed April 12 to a clerical House amendment and sent the bill to the President.

BACKGROUND -- An identical House bill (HR 4104) was reported March 24 by the Education and Labor Committee. (Weekly Report p. 524)

Lobbyist Registrations

Twelve new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public March 27, 1961-April 7, 1961. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 547)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- NATIONAL COAL POLICY CONFERENCE, INC., Solar Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed legislation to study establishment of a national fuels policy. Legislation affecting fuels and energy sources."

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- RESTONIC CORP., 666 W. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of S 1396, a bill to amend Sections 5, 45 and others of the Lanham Trade-mark Act."

Expenses -- \$2,500 yearly.

2. Registrant -- DAPHNE R. LEEDS, National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- \$10,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Leeds was the second individual to register in the employ of Restonic Corp. since 1960.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sealy Inc., 666 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- DAPHNE R. LEEDS, National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of S 1396 a bill to amend Section 5, 45 and others of the Lanham Trade-mark Act."

Previous Registrations -- See above. Leeds was the second individual to register in the employ of Sealy Inc. since 1960.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Sea-Land Service, Inc., P.O. Box 1050, Newark 1, N.J.

Registrant -- DONOGHUE, RAGAN AND MASON, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation generally affecting interests of Sea-Land Service, Inc."

Compensation -- \$300 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- California Shipping Co. (1959 Almanac p. 693).

● **EMPLOYER** -- Seatrain Lines Inc., 595 River Road, Edgewater, N.J.

Registrant -- DONOGHUE, RAGAN AND MASON, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation generally affecting the interests of Seatrain Lines Inc."

Compensation -- \$300 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- See above. The law firm of Donoghue, Ragan and Mason was the fourth registrant in the employ of Seatrain Lines.

● **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- SERTA ASSOCIATES, INC., 666 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/3/61.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of S 1396, a bill to amend Section 5, 45 and others of the Lanham Trade-mark Act."

Expenses -- \$8,000 yearly.

2. Registrant -- DAPHNE R. LEEDS, National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- See above. Leeds was the second individual to register in the employ of Serta Associates Inc. in 1961.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Southern Pacific Company, 65 Market St., San Francisco 5, California; The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 121 E. 6th St., Los Angeles 14, California.

Registrant -- FRED F. BOCKMAN, 704 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix 3, Ariz. Filed 3/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "General matters relating to transportation."

Previous Registrations -- Bockman was the fifth individual to register in the employ of Southern Pacific Company since 1947 and the sixth to register in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Co. since 1947.

● **EMPLOYER** -- Tennessee Laundryowners Assn., 932 8th Ave., South, Nashville, Tenn.

Registrant -- JOHN JAY HOOKER Jr. and HENRY W. HOOKER, attorneys, 214 Union St., Nashville 3, Tenn. Filed 4/4/61.

Legislative Interest -- "...lobby for an amendment to HR 3935 which would exempt laundries from the minimum wage, and a comparable amendment to S 895."

Compensation -- \$5,000 yearly.

Expenses -- \$1,500 yearly.

Individuals

● **EMPLOYER** -- W. Stuart Emmons, Sunset Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Registrant -- CONVERSE, MURDOCH, ESQUIRE, BERL, POTTER AND ANDERSON, 350 Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Del. Filed 3/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "...interest is with respect to HR 4271 (a bill to permit the deduction for federal income tax purposes of certain amounts paid in connection with annuity contracts) designed to afford relief to taxpayers from the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in KNETSCH v. U.S."

Military and Veterans Groups

● **EMPLOYER** -- Naval Enlisted Reserve Assn., Box 7111, Washington 4, D.C.

Registrant -- TOM PATTEN, Box 7111, Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/27/61.

Legislative Interest -- "To influence the passage (or defeat) of legislation, any and all, which affects directly or indirectly, personnel serving in the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States."

Expenses -- \$10 monthly.

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- April 11 by a 13-2 vote ordered reported an amended version of the minimum-wage bill (HR 3935) that had been passed by the House March 24. Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) voted against the bill. (Weekly Report p. 519)

As reported by the Committee, the bill was basically the same as the Kennedy Administration's initial requests and differed sharply from the version of the bill passed by the House. The House version raised the minimum wage for 23.9 million workers already covered by the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1.15 an hour. It extended the minimum-wage provisions (at \$1 an hour with no provision for future increase) but not the overtime provisions of the Act to 1.3 million workers in the retail trades, and established as the requirement for coverage in the retail trades that a business have at least five retail outlets and operate them in at least two states.

The Senate Committee bill extended the minimum wage for the 23.9 million workers already covered to \$1.15 during the first two years after enactment, to rise to \$1.25 an hour 28 months after enactment. It extended both the minimum-wage and overtime provisions to about 4.1 million workers not previously covered. These workers would be paid \$1 the first year, \$1.05 the second, \$1.15 the third and \$1.25 the fourth. For these workers, a 44-hour week would go into effect the second year after enactment, a 42-hour week the third year, and a 40-hour week the fourth. Under the Committee bill, a retail or service establishment or chain was covered if it purchased at least \$250,000 of the goods it sold from out of state, and it had gross annual sales of at least \$1 million (even if all in one state). If a retail store or chain met these requirements all units of the business would be covered except any unit of a chain making less than \$250,000 in gross sales.

Specific existing exemptions from coverage were retained for the following types of service businesses: hotels, motels, restaurants, lunch counters, caterers, hospitals, nursing homes, schools for exceptional children, movies, amusement or recreational establishments operating on a seasonal basis, and gas stations doing less than \$250,000 gross business.

The bill exempted from overtime coverage gas station employees, employees of auto and farm implement dealers, and commission employees making at least half their income from commissions; it exempted retail assistant managers spending no more than 40 percent of their time at non-managerial work from both overtime and minimum-wage provisions of the Act.

In addition to about 2,450,000 retail and service workers, the bill's total of 4.1 million newly covered workers included the following formerly exempt: 140,000 laundry workers in businesses or chains making \$1 million or more in gross sales; 110,000 employees of local transit companies (minimum-wage only, not overtime

coverage), 100,000 seamen (minimum-wage only), 30,000 telephone operators, 33,000 seafood processing workers (minimum-wage only) and 1,000,000 employees of construction firms making at least \$350,000 in gross sales.

Before ordering the bill reported, the Committee adopted a proposal of Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) to cover retail and service businesses only if in addition to other requirements they bought at least \$250,000 goods from out of state, rejected an amendment by Dirksen to exempt from coverage employees of auto and farm implement dealers and rejected an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to include in the bill's coverage hotel and restaurant workers not receiving tips.

GOVERNMENT HEALTH ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations, Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- March 30 released the first in a series of reports on the health activities of the Federal Government, "Coordination of Federal Agencies' Programs in Biomedical Research and in Other Scientific Areas."

The report was the product of a 2½-year Subcommittee study of all matters relating to worldwide health and areas in science needing strengthened interagency cooperation and coordination. The initial volume of the final report dealt with the extent of federal expenditures in health-related fields.

Among the findings of the Subcommittee were:

Strengthened budgeting and accounting procedures were required to produce more precise records of health expenditures.

There should be coordination of Governmental and non-Governmental efforts in the \$100-million overseas health programs, and other nations should be encouraged to share in these programs.

Maximum efficiency in the biomedical research programs of federal agencies required: interagency coordination at the level of the Executive Office of the President; improved coordination, communication and collaboration within and between federal agencies and also with the scientific community; study of the processes involved in communicating on-going research, research results, and applicability of research results.

Efficiency and economy in the Federal Government's physical sciences research programs required: Federal Council of Science and Technology review of information problems confronting researchers; better use of the Science Information Exchange, operated by the Smithsonian Institution as a clearing house of current information on research projects in both the physical and biomedical fields; use of direct Congressional appropriations for the Exchange, rather than continued use of grants and contracts from Federal agencies; cost determination for agency information communication programs; and salvaging of information from canceled projects, especially in the Defense Department.

ARMED FORCES RESERVES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 20 reported a clean bill (HR 5490 -- H Rept 172) to standardize and put into law existing Armed Forces Reserve policies.

As reported, HR 5490 increased from six to eight years the total Ready Reserve obligation of men between the ages of 18½ and 26 who served six months on active training duty. Under existing law, individuals between 17 and 18½ years who served from three to six months in training were obligated for eight years in the reserve and under current Selective Service directives, 18½ to 26 year-olds were allowed to serve six months in training with a six-year reserve obligation. HR 5490 made statutory the program for 18½-26 year-olds and standardized the program for all men between 17 and 26. (Despite the three-month minimum training period permitted under existing law, the current requirement was the full six months.)

The bill also allowed the minimum training period for ROTC graduates to be reduced from six to three months.

In addition, HR 5490 permitted men with prior military service to enlist in the National Guard for as little as one year, but required men without prior service to enlist for at least three years. Under existing law, the first enlistment in the National Guard had to be for at least three years, regardless of previous duty in other military services; subsequent enlistments, however, could be for one year.

HR 5490 also authorized the Selective Service to induct, with priority, into one of the Armed Services individuals who failed to serve satisfactorily as a member of the Ready Reserve -- existing law only provided for the priority induction of 17 to 18½ year-olds -- and the Army or Air Force, if requested by state authorities, to order members of the Army or Air National Guard to active military training for 45 days in any one year if the members failed to participate satisfactorily in the National Guard program.

RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- March 28-30 -- On the constitutional rights of the mentally ill. In an opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D.N.C.) said he hoped that the hearings would provide information necessary for "enlightened revision" of the statutes governing judicial procedures regarding the mentally ill. He later commented that he hoped new legislation for federal jurisdictions would serve as a model for the states.

TESTIMONY -- March 28 -- Mrs. Gladys Harrison, former Assistant General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare described the Draft Act, prepared by a committee of lawyers and physicians and made available to the states in 1951 as model legislation in the mental health field. She stressed the need for consideration of procedures for non-compulsory, voluntary admissions to hospitals.

Dr. Francis J. Braceland and Dr. Jack R. Ewalt, representatives of the American Psychiatric Assn., asked protection of a patient's medical rights as well as his legal rights. Often the stress on legal protection resulted in unnecessary delays in treatment, they said. They suggested several changes in the laws: elimination of public exposure and avoidance of a commitment process similar

to a criminal procedure, provision for emergency commitments for limited periods of time without court procedures, and waiving of notification requirements when medical facts warrant it. They said that the finding of mental illness did not necessarily mean that a patient was incompetent to handle his own affairs, and said there should be legal procedures for two separate findings of mental illness and competence. They stressed the desirability of voluntary admissions to mental hospitals, without court proceedings but said there was a lack of clarity about the legal status of such patients. They said that the Draft Act was a step forward but that the legal and psychiatric professions still faced many problems with regard to the mentally ill.

March 29 -- Representatives of the American Civil Liberties Union proposed legislation to revise the mandatory commitment in the District of Columbia of persons acquitted in court by reason of insanity. They proposed legislation to prevent the forcible imposition of the insanity defense on a competent defendant who chose to reject it. They urged that a separate hearing to establish mental illness be required, rather than mandatory commitment, following acquittal by reason of insanity. There should be provision for independent psychiatric expertise as well as counsel for the indigent, the ACLU said. They asked that minimum standards be set for mental hospitals and that official commitment to sub-standard hospitals be considered as evidence of deprivation of a mental patient's right to due process of law.

March 30 -- The American Medical Assn. concurred with the American Psychiatric Assn., citing a need for protection of a patient's medical rights as well as his legal rights.

Other lawyers and psychiatrists offered suggestions to improve the laws regarding the mentally ill.

POLITICAL BROADCASTS

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Freedom of Communications Subcommittee March 27, 28 and 29 held hearings on complaints against radio and television stations for not complying with the "equal time provisions" of the Federal Communications Act. (Weekly Report p. 219)

Chairman Newton M. Minow of the Federal Communications Commission said the radio-TV networks provided "full and scrupulously fair" coverage of the 1960 political campaign. Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton said editorial endorsements of candidates by radio-TV stations could create serious problems if the practice became widespread, since candidates would not have enough time to reply to all of them. He said either the candidate or an official of his party should be allowed to designate someone to answer for him.

Testifying on a non-election case, general manager Clyde T. Ellis of the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Assn. said he had been "villified and abused" in radio editorials in 1960. Joseph M. Nelson, head of the FCC broadcast division's renewal branch, said the station had informed the FCC its editorials were clearly in the realm of fair comment and Ellis had been offered time to reply. He said Ellis was not notified for months of the station's reply because of FCC understaffing. Nelson also said the FCC was limited to action against a station only when its license came up for renewal.

Subcommittee Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) asked the FCC to prepare legislation to give it authority to deal quickly with complaints.

HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the Administration's Housing Act of 1961 (S 1478) and other housing proposals. S 1478 was introduced March 29 by Subcommittee Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) (Weekly Report p. 532; for text of President's letter transmitting the bill to Congress, see p. 644)

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- Robert C. Weaver, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, said the nation's housing needs were concentrated mainly among moderate and low-income families. "Recent migrants to cities, elderly persons and nonwhites make up a large segment of those who lack decent facilities," he said.

Weaver criticized urban renewal programs in some large cities which replaced slums with luxury apartments. "We cannot go on indefinitely redeveloping areas with apartments which can be afforded only by families with substantial means," he said. Two provisions of the Administration's housing bill were designed to meet these problems, he said. The first provided 40-year Government-insured home mortgages for moderate income families; the second permitted the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to make low-interest-rate loans to churches, unions and nonprofit groups for the construction of cooperative apartment projects. He said the provision for 100,000 low-rent public housing units also was necessary to help low-income families.

Referring to what he called the "depressed condition of the homebuilding industry," Weaver said proposals in the Administration bill would "further help to take up the slack" in home construction. He said, however, that the industry would have "to face realistically the changes in our housing market -- changes reflected in a slow-up in the effective demand for higher-priced homes."

Under questioning by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) who asked if houses built for purchase and 40-year mortgages would last as long as the mortgage payments, Weaver said houses can and do last for 40 years. He stressed that the program was experimental and would depend on how well construction standards were observed. Weaver said total interest charges on a \$10,000 home paid for over a 40-year period at the current FHA maximum rate of 5½ percent would be about \$14,700, bringing the total cost of the home to more than \$24,000.

Stanley H. Woolner, Community Facilities Administrator, in answer to a question by Sparkman, said the Community Facilities Administration's loan fund for the construction of college dormitories was down to about \$107 million and probably would be exhausted by the middle of April, 1961.

April 5 -- Richardson Dilworth (D), mayor of Philadelphia and president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, endorsed the urban renewal feature of S 1478 providing a \$2.5-billion, four-year slum clearance program, but he said he would prefer a 10-year program. Dilworth also proposed increasing the federal share of urban renewal projects from two-thirds to 80 percent.

Charles A. Wellman, speaking for the National League of Insured Savings Assns., said the Administration was right in trying to aid moderate and low-income families through the 40-year mortgage plan and public housing projects, but he said these should be financed through direct federal loans. Under S 1478, these two programs were to be financed by private lenders but insured by the

Federal Housing Authority. Wellman said private lenders would be unwilling to risk capital on the type of loans necessary to execute the two programs.

April 6 -- George McLain, president of the National League of Senior Citizens, requested direct federal loans at 3.5 percent interest for housing for the elderly. S 1478, as introduced, earmarked half of the proposed 100,000 public housing units for the elderly, but the construction of these units were to be financed by private capital and insured by FHA.

E.J. Burke, president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, opposed the authorization of 100,000 public housing units.

Dwight D. Townsend of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. endorsed the provision for cooperative apartments.

April 7 -- Nathaniel Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, endorsed all features of S 1478.

The mayors of Boston, Chicago, New Haven, Conn., and Norfolk, Va., speaking for the American Municipal Assn., supported the Housing Act of 1961 enthusiastically, particularly the urban renewal provisions.

Cowles Andrus of the American Bankers Assn. opposed the 40-year mortgage provision for moderate-income families. It would reduce monthly housing costs by only about 5 percent, he said.

April 10 -- Representing the Americans for Democratic Action, Leon Keyserling, economic adviser to former President Truman, called the measure a "kiddie car" rather than an omnibus housing bill and said a more massive federal housing program was needed to meet the nation's needs. He suggested an increase in the authorization for public housing units and for an increase in the \$750-million fund to be used by the FNMA for experimental housing.

P.N. Brownstein of the Veterans Administration supported provisions in S 1478 extending the VA's two housing programs -- one insuring home loans to veterans and the other providing direct home loans to veterans in areas where private capital was unavailable.

April 11 -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., through its spokesman, Stuart Davis, opposed most of the features in S 1478, particularly the expanded public housing program. It favored the extension of the FHA mortgage insurance program but urged Congress to remove the 6-percent interest rate ceiling on FHA-insured mortgages. It also supported the proposed \$10,000, 25-year home improvement loan-insurance program.

Reuben Johnson of the National Farmers Union recommended an increase in the authorization for farm housing.

Oscar H. Brinkman of the National Apartment Owners Assn., urged the Subcommittee to reject the bill.

Philip Will Jr. of the American Institute of Architects supported the bill.

April 12 -- Curtis E. Huber of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards said grants for urban renewal should be denied cities which did not enforce housing codes. Huber also offered an alternative to the Administration's public housing program under which low-income families living in private dwellings would receive rent-subsidies from federal and local governments. The NAREB opposed the 40-year mortgage plan but backed the provision for FHA-insured home improvement loans.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) proposed an amendment to create a Limited Profit Mortgage Corp. to aid moderate-income families.



ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES WHO OUTPACED KENNEDY, NIXON

A total of 280 Senate and House candidates ran 5 percentage points or more ahead of their party's Presidential ticket in their state or district in 1960, a Congressional Quarterly survey shows. Of the 280, 226 were Democrats (80 of them running without major party opposition) and 54 were Republicans (3 running without major party opposition.)

A significant group of opposed candidates were even able to run 10 or 20 percentage points ahead of their party's national ticket. Running 10 or more percentage points ahead of the Presidential ticket were 70 Democratic and 22 Republican Senate and House candidates. Running 20 or more percentage points ahead of the Presidential ticket were 19 Democratic and one Republican -- Rep. Silvio O. Conte (Mass.) -- Congressional candidates.

Of 283 Democratic Senators and Representatives actually elected in 1960, 210 ran 5 or more percentage points ahead of President Kennedy in their own state or Congressional District; 53 out of 188 elected Republicans similarly bested Nixon's record.

Congressional Quarterly interviewed professionals in both political parties, asking them why they believed some candidates were able to outpace the Presidential ticket by such solid majorities. The following important factors were cited:

- The personal popularity of many incumbent Senators and Congressmen, who have, over a period years, become extremely well known and well liked within their states or districts. Leadership on issues of special importance to the state or district, frequent home office hours and special favors for constituents, carefully planned public relations and the building of strong personal political machines all contribute to this end.

A non-incumbent Congressional candidate, on the other hand, is rarely able to run substantially ahead of his party's Presidential ticket. Of the 51 opposed Republicans who ran 5 or more percentage points ahead of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in 1960, only three were non-incumbents and of these only two -- Reps. F. Bradford Morse (Mass.) and William W. Scranton (Pa.) -- were actually elected. Of the 146 opposed Democrats who ran 5 or more percentage points ahead of Mr. Kennedy in their state or district, only 20 were non-incumbents and of these only 10 were elected -- Sens. Maurice B. Neuberger (Ore.) and Claiborne Pell (R.I.); and Reps. John W. Davis (Ga.), Ralph B. Harding (Idaho), Richard H. Ichord (Mo.), Otis G. Pike (N.Y.), David N. Henderson and Horace R. Kornegay (N.C.), Victor Wickersham (Okla.) and M. Blaine Peterson (Utah).

- The previously noted factor of Mr. Kennedy's weakness compared to other Democratic candidates and Nixon's strength compared to most other Republican candidates in 1960. (See CQ Special Report, Complete Returns of the 1960 Elections by Congressional District, Part II, March 10, 1961 Weekly Report.)

- The religious factor in the 1960 Presidential campaign appeared to harm Mr. Kennedy in several states, especially in the South and Midwest, thus making it easier for many Democratic candidates in these areas to run substantially ahead of him. This factor appears to have

Strong Congressional Runners

How Senate and House candidates ran in comparison to their party's national ticket (figures are for the House and Senate combined):

	Ran Ahead	Ran 5 % Points Ahead	Ran 10 % Points Ahead	Ran 20 % Points Ahead
Democrats	331	226	70	19
Republicans	133	54	22	1

Regional breakdown on those who ran 5% points or more ahead:

	East	Midwest	South	West	Total
Democrats	36	38	122	30	226
Republicans	24	14	3	13	54

been present in some areas of states such as Missouri, Florida, North Carolina, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah and West Virginia.

- On the other hand, Mr. Kennedy's Catholicism appears to have helped him and reduced Nixon's percentage of the vote in several Northern states. Thus the religious factor made it easier for Republican Congressional candidates in some areas of states such as Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Ohio to run substantially ahead of the Republican national ticket.

- Many Southern and border state Democratic House and Senate candidates appear to have run especially strong in comparison to Kennedy because of the voters' approval, in these areas, of the conservative Democratic policies of the Congressional candidates and the voters' disapproval of the liberal stands expounded in the Democratic platform and supported by Mr. Kennedy during the campaign.

- In the North, on the other hand, many Republican candidates appear to have run especially strong because they appealed to liberal and sometimes labor-oriented sections of the electorate who were voting quite solidly for Kennedy and against Nixon in the Presidential race.

- Candidates appeared to have a better chance of running substantially ahead of their party's Presidential ticket if they were running in states which have office type ballots or separate Presidential ballots which make it impossible for a voter to cast his vote for all candidates of a single political party by making a single X on his ballot or pulling a single lever on a voting machine. This was especially true for Republicans; of the 54 who ran 5 percentage points or more ahead of Nixon, 42 were from states with office type ballots or separate Presidential ballots. Of the 226 Democrats who outpolled Mr. Kennedy by 5 or more percentage points, 127 -- about 56 percent -- were from states with office type ballots or separate Presidential ballots. About half the states have this type of ballot. (For listing, see 1960 Weekly Report p. 1462.)

Candidates Who Ran 5% Ahead of National Tickets Listed

The following listings include all candidates for the House or Senate in 1960 who ran 5 or more percentage points ahead of their party's national ticket. Percentages are for Congressional Districts in the case of House candidates and states in the case of Senate candidates.

Headnotes

X - Candidate was unopposed.

X# - Candidate had only minor party or write-in opposition.

X* - Although unopposed, candidate received fewer total votes than his party's Presidential candidate in his district.

† - Candidate was not elected, even though he ran 5 or more percentage points ahead of his party's national ticket.

** - Independent elector slates in these states (Louisiana, Mississippi) reduced the Kennedy vote substantially, making the gap between the Kennedy vote and the Congressional vote far greater than it might have been otherwise.

- Alabama Presidential percentages are for the Democratic elector slate, only part of which was pledged to Kennedy.

Democrats

House					Rep's. %	JFK %	Difference
	Rep's. %	JFK %	Difference				
ALABAMA ##				4 Fascell	70.5	58.0	12.5
1 Boykin	X	55.1%	-	5 Herlong	X	38.3	-
2 Grant	X	60.1	-	6 Rogers	62.0	40.7	21.3
3 Andrews	X	63.7	-	7 Haley	61.4	38.3	23.1
4 Roberts	X	57.7	-	8 Matthews	X	59.2	-
5 Rains	X	65.0	-	GEORGIA			
6 Selden	X	54.7	-	1 Hagan	X	57.3	-
7 Elliott	X	54.8	-	2 Pilcher	X	71.5	-
8 Jones	79.2%	68.8	10.4	3 Forrester	X	66.9	-
9 Huddleston	67.3	41.9	25.4	4 Flynt Jr.	X	73.8	-
ALASKA				5 Davis	X	51.0	-
AL Rivers	56.8	49.1	7.7	6 Vinson	X	64.8	-
ARIZONA				7 Davis	74.2	60.4	13.8
2 Udall	55.7	48.8	6.9	8 Blitch	X	70.1	-
ARKANSAS				9 Landrum	X	65.2	-
1 Gathings	X	50.8	-	10 Stephens	X	67.7	-
2 Mills	X	52.8	-	HAWAII			
3 Trimble	X	40.7	-	AL Inouye	74.4	50.0	24.4
4 Harris	X	55.6	-	IDAHO			
5 Alford	X#	49.4	-	1 Pfof	60.4	50.3	10.1
6 Norrell	X	56.0	-	2 Harding	51.2	43.6	7.6
CALIFORNIA				ILLINOIS			
1 Miller	51.6	46.4	5.2	9 Yates	60.0	54.2	5.8
2 Johnson	62.7	51.3	11.4	†15 O'Brien	49.5	44.5	5.0
3 Moss	X	54.5	-	21 Mack	54.7	46.7	8.0
5 Shelley	83.7	67.4	16.3	23 Shipley	51.6	42.6	9.0
8 Miller	62.0	54.9	7.1	24 Price	72.2	58.8	13.4
11 McFall	65.4	48.0	17.4	25 Gray	57.9	45.3	12.6
12 Sisk	X	55.6	-	INDIANA			
14 Hagen	56.5	48.8	7.7	5 Roush (in doubt)	50.0	42.4	7.6
17 King	67.7	52.1	15.6	†6 Wampler	48.0	41.1	6.9
19 Holifield	78.2	65.3	12.9	†9 Hogan	49.4	43.0	6.4
23 Doyle	74.2	57.8	16.4	IOWA			
27 Sheppard	66.8	47.5	19.3	5 Smith	53.0	43.8	9.2
29 Saund	57.1	43.8	13.3	6 Coad	53.6	46.1	7.5
COLORADO				KANSAS			
1 Rogers	60.0	49.7	10.3	†2 George	47.7	41.8	5.9
4 Aspinall	68.5	42.7	25.8	†3 Hargis	48.8	39.5	9.3
FLORIDA				†4 Robinson	44.8	39.6	5.2
2 Bennett	82.5	54.2	28.3	5 Breeding	55.5	37.4	18.1
3 Sikes	X	62.7	-				

	Rep's %	JFK %	Difference		Rep's. %	JFK %	Difference
KENTUCKY				NEW MEXICO			
1 Stubblefield	X	55.0%	-	AL Montoya	58.6%	50.2%	8.4
2 Natcher	X	44.0	-	AL Morris	58.0	50.2	7.8
4 Chelf	X	46.9	-	NEW YORK			
5 Spence	55.4	45.6	9.8	1 Pike	50.4	42.9	7.5
6 Watts	54.7	46.1	8.6	6 Holtzman	65.6	60.4	5.2
7 Perkins	56.1	50.9	5.2	7 Delaney	60.7	52.2	8.5
LOUISIANA **				8 Anfuso	72.9	67.1	5.8
1 Hebert	82.1	48.1	34.0	9 Keogh	72.3	67.2	5.1
2 Boggs	78.0	53.3	24.7	14 Rooney	70.6	65.6	5.0
3 Willis	83.6	68.2	15.4	† 15 Murphy	47.2	41.8	5.4
4 Brooks	74.2	23.1	51.1	† 29 Vidal	43.3	38.0	5.3
5 Passman	X	26.1	-	32 Stratton	62.3	44.7	17.6
6 Morrison	85.6	50.6	35.0	† 36 Souhan	47.4	36.4	11.0
7 Thompson	X *	68.5	-	NORTH CAROLINA			
8 McSween	X *	44.5	-	1 Bonner	86.5	75.4	11.1
MARYLAND				2 Fountain	87.8	77.5	10.3
1 Johnson	53.6	47.1	6.5	3 Henderson	71.2	61.4	9.8
2 Brewster	58.6	47.8	10.8	4 Cooley	66.6	57.7	8.9
3 Garmatz	80.3	74.5	5.8	5 Scott	57.6	48.9	8.7
4 Fallon	65.5	56.9	8.6	6 Kornegay	59.6	48.2	11.4
5 Lankford	62.2	54.1	8.1	7 Lennon	76.5	64.3	12.2
MASSACHUSETTS				8 Kitchin	56.3	49.5	6.8
2 Boland	X	61.0	-	9 Alexander	53.1	42.3	10.8
3 Philbin	X	63.7	-	11 Whitener	61.1	49.8	11.3
4 Donohue	64.5	56.9	7.6	12 Taylor	52.0	44.0	8.0
7 Lane	X	71.8	-	OHIO			
8 Macdonald	65.8	58.8	7.0	10 Moeller	52.5	37.7	14.8
11 O'Neill	X *	77.7	-	† 15 Smith	48.8	37.6	11.2
12 McCormack	X *	80.7	-	† 17 Levering	47.0	36.1	10.9
MINNESOTA				18 Hays	65.6	49.6	16.0
6 Marshall	59.6	50.8	8.8	19 Kirwan	68.9	60.6	8.3
8 Blatnik	69.5	62.6	6.9	OKLAHOMA			
MISSISSIPPI **				2 Edmondson	57.0	42.2	14.8
1 Abernethy	93.6	43.4	50.2	3 Albert	74.9	53.7	21.2
2 Whitten	X	40.9	-	4 Steed	60.7	42.1	18.6
3 Smith	92.7	34.0	58.7	5 Jarman	66.6	39.6	27.0
4 Williams	X	23.8	-	6 Wickersham	50.0	42.5	7.5
5 Winstead	X	34.6	-	OREGON			
6 Colmer	X	43.1	-	2 Ullman	59.6	48.1	11.5
MISSOURI				3 Green	63.9	49.4	14.5
1 Karsten	70.8	64.1	6.7	PENNSYLVANIA			
3 Sullivan	73.3	67.9	5.4	11 Flood	67.1	59.1	8.0
4 Randall	54.0	47.7	6.3	14 Rhodes	53.8	44.9	8.9
6 Hull	54.6	46.3	8.3	15 Walter	55.2	48.2	7.0
† 7 Brown	45.1	35.0	10.1	† 17 Fisher	43.3	35.5	7.8
8 Ichord	58.0	46.3	11.7	† 19 Quigley	46.8	37.5	9.3
9 Cannon	59.8	48.0	11.8	25 Clark	58.1	50.0	8.1
10 Jones	X	48.8	-	RHODE ISLAND			
NEBRASKA				2 Fogarty	70.4	62.4	8.0
† 1 Whelan	44.5	35.6	8.9	SOUTH CAROLINA			
† 3 Brock	48.7	35.2	13.5	1 Rivers	X	39.8	-
† 4 McGinley	48.9	34.6	14.3	2 Riley	X	37.9	-
NEVADA				3 Dorn	X	64.1	-
AL Baring	57.5	51.2	6.3	4 Ashmore	X	53.0	-
NEW JERSEY				5 Hemphill	X	64.8	-
10 Rodino	65.3	58.4	6.9	6 McMillan	X	56.1	-

	Rep's. %	JFK %	Difference
TENNESSEE			
3 Frazier	X	42.1%	-
4 Evins	X*	55.7	-
5 Loser	X*	53.0	-
6 Bass	X*	63.7	-
7 Murray	X	43.4	-
8 Everett	X*	55.1	-
9 Davis	X	48.8	-

TEXAS			
1 Patman	X	57.9	-
2 Brooks	69.7	58.8	10.9
3 Beckworth	X	46.5	-
4 Rayburn	X	57.1	-
†5 Pool	42.7	37.0	5.7
6 Teague	X	59.3	-
7 Dowdy	X	55.9	-
8 Thomas	68.6	56.5	12.1
9 Thompson	X#	55.8	-
10 Thornberry	X#	58.3	-
11 Poage	X	61.7	-
12 Wright	X	44.7	-
13 Ikard	X	53.5	-
14 Young	X	59.8	-
15 Kilgore	X	63.0	-
16 Rutherford	58.9	49.0	9.9
17 Burleson	77.8	50.0	27.8
18 Rogers	X	38.8	-
19 Mahon	X#	50.2	-
20 Kilday	X	53.7	-
21 Fisher	X	45.5	-
22 Casey	58.3	40.1	18.2

UTAH			
1 Peterson	50.0	44.5	5.5
2 King	50.8	45.6	5.2

VIRGINIA			
1 Downing	82.5	49.1	33.4
2 Hardy	75.9	56.9	19.0
3 Gary	X#	37.1	-
4 Abbitt	X	57.8	-
5 Tuck	X	47.3	-
7 Harrison	X	39.0	-
8 Smith	76.1	46.1	30.0
9 Jennings	58.0	51.0	7.0

WEST VIRGINIA			
2 Staggers	60.3	49.2	11.1
3 Bailey	59.8	53.5	6.3
4 Hechler	53.2	44.0	9.2
5 Kee	69.5	63.8	5.7
6 Slack	61.8	55.0	6.8

WISCONSIN			
2 Kastenmeier	53.4	44.9	8.5
4 Zablocki	71.7	61.5	10.2
9 Johnson	56.5	45.5	11.0

Senate

	Sen's. %	JFK %	Difference
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ALABAMA ##			
Sparkman	70.2	56.9	13.3

ALASKA			
Bartlett	63.4	49.1	14.3

	Sen's. %	JFK %	Difference
ARKANSAS			
McClellan	X	50.2	-
GEORGIA			
Russell	X	62.6	-
LOUISIANA **			
Ellender	79.8	50.4	29.4

MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	57.5	50.6	6.9

MISSISSIPPI **			
Eastland	91.8	36.3	55.5

NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	63.4	50.2	13.2

NORTH CAROLINA			
Jordan	61.4	52.1	9.3

OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	54.8	41.0	13.8

OREGON			
Neuberger	54.6	47.4	7.2

RHODE ISLAND			
Pell	69.3	63.6	5.7

SOUTH CAROLINA			
Thurmond	X	51.2	-

SOUTH DAKOTA			
† McGovern	47.6	41.8	5.8

TENNESSEE			
Kefauver	71.8	45.8	26.0

TEXAS			
Johnson	58.0	50.5	7.5

VIRGINIA			
Robertson	X#	47.0	-

Republicans**House**

	Rep's. %	Nixon %	Difference
CALIFORNIA			
4 Mailliard	65.3%	48.6%	16.7
6 Baldwin	58.7	45.6	13.1
9 Younger	59.2	51.7	7.5
10 Gubser	58.9	53.6	5.3
13 Teague	65.0	54.0	11.0
15 McDonough	51.3	44.7	6.6
18 Hosmer	70.0	53.0	17.0
24 Lipscomb	59.7	53.4	6.3

ILLINOIS			
4 Derwinski	55.7	50.7	5.0
†12 Fields	49.2	43.9	5.3

	Rep's. %	Nixon %	Difference		Rep's. %	Nixon %	Difference
MASSACHUSETTS				OREGON			
1 Conte	68.5	43.1	25.4	1 Norblad	65.1	56.3	8.8
5 Morse	54.5	42.9	11.6	PENNSYLVANIA			
6 Bates	65.9	48.3	17.6	10 Scranton	54.5	45.8	8.7
9 Keith	55.7	46.8	8.9	22 Saylor	57.3	48.4	8.9
10 Curtis	58.2	42.0	16.2	27 Fulton	59.1	47.5	11.6
14 Martin	60.3	42.6	17.7	29 Corbett	59.2	52.8	6.4
MICHIGAN				TENNESSEE			
12 Bennett	60.8	46.8	14.0	2 Baker	X *	61.2	-
MINNESOTA				VIRGINIA			
5 Judd	60.9	53.8	7.1	6 Poff	X #	59.6	-
MISSOURI				WASHINGTON			
2 Curtis	56.7	49.9	6.8	1 Pelly	70.2	56.7	13.5
NEBRASKA				2 Westland	60.2	49.9	10.3
2 Cunningham	66.6	54.6	12.0	5 Horan	59.4	51.6	7.8
NEW HAMPSHIRE				6 Tollefson	56.4	46.7	9.7
2 Bass	60.3	54.5	5.8	WEST VIRGINIA			
NEW JERSEY				1 Moore	60.3	46.8	13.5
1 Cahill	57.6	47.5	10.1	WISCONSIN			
5 Frelinghuysen	58.6	53.1	5.5	7 Laird	67.1	58.4	8.7
6 Dwyer	57.7	50.3	7.4	8 Byrnes	58.8	52.1	6.7
NEW YORK				10 O'Konski	X	49.2	-
4 Halpern	55.1	47.8	7.3	Senate			
17 Lindsay	60.2	50.8	9.4	<u>Sen.'s %</u> <u>Nixon %</u> <u>Difference</u>			
25 Fino	59.8	44.7	15.1	KENTUCKY			
39 Ostertag	59.7	54.4	5.3	Cooper	59.2%	53.6%	5.6
40 Miller	53.6	47.7	5.9	MASSACHUSETTS			
42 Pillion	55.4	44.6	10.8	Saltonstall	56.2	39.6	16.6
OHIO				NEW HAMPSHIRE			
3 Schenck	62.0	54.4	7.6	Bridges	60.3	53.4	6.9
14 Ayres	61.5	50.9	10.6	NEW JERSEY			
16 Bow	62.5	57.4	5.1	Case	55.7	49.2	6.5
22 Bolton	56.9	43.2	13.7				
23 Minshall	67.3	55.6	11.7				

GOP ELECTION SUMMARY

The Republican National Committee April 9 released a report analyzing the vote in the 1960 general election. The report cited sharp drops in previously Republican votes among Roman Catholic and large city and suburban voters as factors chiefly responsible for the 1960 Republican defeat.

Religious Factor -- "The most obvious and dramatic switch found, when the returns of 1960 are compared with those of 1952 or 1956, is the switch among Catholic voters," the report said. "In 1956, approximately 50 percent of the Catholic voters cast ballots for Eisenhower; in 1960, probably fewer than 25 percent voted for Nixon." The report estimated that President Kennedy received 6 million more Catholic votes than did the 1956 Democratic candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, speculating that this may have represented three-fourths of the total increase in the Democratic presidential vote between 1956 and 1960.

In a representative survey of counties of high and low Catholic concentration, the study found that in 90 of 96 U.S. counties having a population of over 50 percent Catholics the drop in Republican voting strength was greater than the national average 7.8 percentage point GOP Presidential vote decline from 1956. In 42 of the 96 counties the GOP loss was more than 20 percentage points greater than the national average. In 74 of 86 counties having low Catholic population (less than 4.5 percent), however, the Republican loss was less than the national average Republican loss.

The GOP study said that even in areas of chronic unemployment, where Republican losses were general, GOP losses were more pronounced in areas of Catholic concentration.

The report referred to the so-called Sorenson-Bailey paper, circulated by Kennedy forces at the 1956 Democratic National Convention, contending that the presence of a Catholic on the Democratic presidential ticket would be a net advantage for the Democratic party, and naming a number of states which such a candidate could be expected to carry. (The paper was attributed to Theodore C. Sorenson, then principal policy adviser to Mr. Kennedy and presently Counsel to the President, and circulated by Connecticut Democratic Chairman John M. Bailey, the current National Chairman. (For excerpts, see 1960 CQ Almanac p. 809) The GOP report said, "This document, unique in its frankness, correctly prophesied for 1960 the turn of events...."

The Republican report concluded: "Anti-Catholicism certainly cost Kennedy large numbers of votes. But it probably cut most deeply in states that are not among the giants in the electoral college and in one-party states in which the Democratic candidate can suffer a substantial vote loss without losing the state."

Urban Vote -- Of the 40 cities with a population over 300,000, the report said, President Kennedy carried 26 and Richard M. Nixon carried 14, mostly in the West and South. In 19 selected normally GOP suburban areas the report found that "the magnitude of the decline in the Republican percentage of the vote was about the same as in the city adjoining each area."

NEW JERSEY PRIMARY OUTLOOK

A hotly contested race for the 1961 New Jersey Republican gubernatorial nomination will be decided in the state's April 18 governorship and Legislature primary.

Candidates for the GOP nomination are former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, State Sen. Walter H. Jones (Bergen County), State Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr. (Warren County), and Louis Berns of Oradell.

The leading Democratic candidate, former Superior Court Judge Richard J. Hughes of Trenton, faces token opposition from Essex County Supervisor Weldon R. Sheets and Eugene E. Demarest of Hackensack. Hughes enjoys Democratic organization support.

The Republican contest was marked by the April 6 resignation of state Republican chairman Charles E. Erdman Jr., who gave his support to Jones. Mitchell April 8 was endorsed by former Republican Vice Presidential nominee and Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass. 1937-44; 1947-53). The Lodge endorsement provoked charges from Jones and Dumont of outside interference. Jones' campaign manager, State Sen. Charles Sandman, said Mitchell's campaign was being "financed by people outside this state."

Observers within New Jersey rate the race as a tossup. It is believed that Jones, who has strong organization support, would benefit from a smaller turnout, while Mitchell, who must depend on heavy non-organization and independent support, would benefit from a larger turnout. Jones and Mitchell are generally rated the top candidates, with Dumont third. Berns is politically unknown.

ARKANSAS ELECTION OUTLOOK

Voters of the Arkansas 6th Congressional District April 18 participate in a special election to choose a successor to Rep. W. F. Norrell (D), who died Feb. 15 (Weekly Report p. 278).

Five persons, all Democrats, have entered the special election. The person receiving the highest number of votes will be elected, regardless of whether he or she has a majority. The candidates are: Mrs. Catherine D. Norrell, 60, of Monticello, widow of the late Representative; John Harris Jones, 39, of Pine Bluff, a Yale law graduate; M.C. Lewis Jr., 42, of Hot Springs, who resigned a municipal judgeship to enter the race; James F. Cross, 28, of Pine Bluff, a cotton buyer who is stressing his youth in his campaign; and Sam D. Carson, a Benton farmer, who has run frequently and unsuccessfully for various elective offices in past years.

Arkansas observers believe Mrs. Norrell will benefit from her name and experience in her late husband's office, but that either Jones, who has some AFL-CIO COPE support, or Lewis, who comes from a heavy-voting area, might constitute formidable opposition. Cross is considered a dark horse in the race and Carson is given little chance.



Presidential Report

PRESIDENT ASKS ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

Following is the complete text of a March 29 letter from President Kennedy to the President of the Senate asking increased funds for oceanographic research as part of his fiscal 1962 budget requests. (See p. 631)

The seas around us, as I pointed out in my message to the Congress on February 23 (Special Message on Natural Resources, Weekly Report p. 307), represent one of our most important resources. If vigorously developed, this resource can be a source of great benefit to the Nation and to all mankind.

But it will require concerted action, purposefully directed, with vision and ingenuity. It will require the combined efforts of our scientists and institutions, both public and private, and the coordinated efforts of many Federal agencies. It will involve substantial investments in the early years for the construction and operation of ship and shore facilities for research and surveys, the development of new instruments for charting the seas and gathering data, and the training of new scientific manpower.

We are just at the threshold of our knowledge of the oceans. Already their military importance, their potential use for weather predictions, for food and for minerals are evident. Further research will undoubtedly disclose additional uses.

Knowledge of the oceans is more than a matter of curiosity. Our very survival may hinge upon it. Although understanding of our marine environment and maps of the ocean floor would afford to our military forces a demonstrable advantage, we have thus far neglected oceanography. We do not have adequate charts of more than one or two percent of the oceans.

The seas also offer a wealth of nutritional resources. They already are a principal source of protein. They can provide many times the current food supply if we but learn how to garner and husband this self-renewing larder. To meet the vast needs of an expanding population, the bounty of the sea must be made more available. Within two decades, our own nation will require over a million more tons of seafood than we now harvest.

Mineral resources on land will ultimately reach their limits. But the oceans hold untapped sources of such basic minerals as salt, potassium and magnesium in virtually limitless quantities. We will be able to extract additional elements from sea water, such as manganese, nickel, cobalt and other elements known to abound on the ocean floor, as soon as the processes are developed to make it economically feasible.

To predict, and perhaps some day to control, changes in weather and climate is of the utmost importance to man everywhere. These changes are controlled to a large and yet unknown extent by what happens in the ocean. Ocean and atmosphere work together in a still mysterious way to determine our climate. Additional research is necessary to identify the factors in this interplay.

These are some of the reasons which compel us to embark upon a national effort in oceanography. I am therefore requesting funds for 1962 which will nearly double our government's investment over 1961, and which will provide \$23 million more for oceanography than what was recommended in the 1962 budget submitted earlier. A summary and comparison of the 1960, 1961 and 1962 budgets is contained in two tables which are enclosed with this letter.

1. Ship Construction

The proposed program for 1962 includes \$37 million for ship construction, an increase of \$23 million over 1961. This will provide for 10 oceanographic vessels. Only two will replace existing ships. The others will be used to meet needs that have long existed in Federal agencies and other oceanographic institutions conducting research for the Government.

The present United States oceanographic fleet is composed of 27 research ships and 17 survey vessels. All but two were constructed prior to the end of World War II; many are over thirty years old. Only two of the ships were designed specifically for research purposes; the remainder has been converted from a

variety of ships designed for other uses. Thus the success of the national oceanographic program will depend heavily on the construction of the new specially designed vessels proposed for 1962.

2. Shore Facilities and Data Center

Shore facilities are urgently required to provide laboratory space for analysis and interpretation of data and to train new oceanographers. In oceanographic research about five scientists and technicians are required ashore for each scientist aboard ship.

For 1962, \$10 million is being requested for laboratories and wharfside facilities. This represents a five-fold increase over 1961. It includes, for example, funds for a new Bureau of Commercial Fisheries laboratory to replace a forty-year old structure and additional laboratory space at universities and other oceanographic institutions.

An essential part of the shore establishment is the new National Oceanographic Data Center which will begin its first full year of operation in 1962. This Center will make available to the scientific community oceanographic data collected throughout the world.

3. Basic and Applied Research

The conduct of research is the central purpose of our whole national effort in oceanography. New ships and shore facilities are essential tools of scientific research, but it is the research itself that will yield new knowledge of the earth's "inner space", and new uses of the sea. The proposed program includes \$41 million for basic and applied research in oceanography. This is an increase of \$9 million over the 1961 level.

Basic research is the cornerstone on which the successful use of the seas must rest. Progress here is largely dependent on the work of scientists at many universities and laboratories throughout the United States and on ships at sea. Their investigations cover all aspects of the marine environment, the motion and composition of ocean waters, the evolution and distribution of marine plants and animals, the shape and composition of the ocean bottom, and many other geophysical and biological problems. Of timely significance is the attempt to penetrate to the earth's mantle to better our understanding of the origin and history of our planet. This undertaking, known as Project MOHOLE, involves the development of new drilling methods that can be used in the deep seas. This project has recently resulted in a spectacular achievement. Samples from nearly a thousand feet beneath the sea floor were obtained by drilling in three thousand feet of water.

Considerable attention will also be given to applied problems in the marine sciences. Oceanographers will be studying such problems as sound propagation in water, the effects of changes in ocean conditions on the movement of ships, weather forecasting, and fisheries management. Methods of predicting changes in ocean conditions also are being developed. Eventually, they will lead to maps of "weather within the sea" much like the atmospheric weather maps of today.

Many advances are being made in methods of exploring the seas. Oceanographers are now able to descend to the great depths in bathyscaphes. New electronic equipment will allow them to probe the ocean and to "see" with sound pulses what before has been opaque. Using these new techniques, our scientists already have discovered vast currents below the ocean surface a thousand times larger than the flow of the Mississippi.

4. Training of Oceanographers

The most important part of our long-range program in oceanography is the training of young scientists. Scientific manpower of every sort will be needed -- technicians, college graduates, and post-graduate researchers -- and they must be trained in many scientific disciplines. This training should go hand in hand with the conduct of research at universities and other oceanographic institutions. By their support of these institu-

tions, the programs of the National Science Foundation, the Office of Naval Research, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will be of major importance to an expanding program in oceanography; for they can result in the education of new young scientists as well as in the production of new knowledge. In the coming year, these agencies are undertaking to increase the number of fellowship awards and graduate student research contracts, and they also will encourage the development of new university programs in oceanography.

5. Ocean Surveys

World-wide surveys of the oceans -- their properties, their contents and boundaries -- are needed to make charts and maps for use of scientists in their research programs and for a variety of commercial and defense applications. The United States' ocean survey program for FY 1962 is being increased within the limits of ships available for this purpose. I am requesting additional funds to allow the Coast and Geodetic Survey to extend the operating season of its existing ships, thus making the maximum use of limited ship resources. As already mentioned, funds are included for a new survey ship which will increase our deep-sea survey capability.

6. International Cooperation

Oceanography is a natural area of opportunity for extensive international cooperation. Indeed, systematic surveys and research in all the oceans of the world represent tasks of such formidable magnitude that international sharing of the work is a necessity.

Our present maps of the oceans are comparable in accuracy and detail to maps of the land areas of the earth in the early part of the 18th century. Precise methods of measuring ocean depths have become available during the last ten years, and these, when combined with new developments in navigation, should make possible for the first time modern maps of the topography of the entire sea floor. An accurate mapping of the oceans will require international cooperation in ship operations and in establishing a worldwide system of navigation. In these endeavors the United States can play a leading part.

This year an Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission is being established under UNESCO to provide a means whereby interested countries can cooperate in research and in making surveys and maps of the deep sea floor, the oceanwaters, and their contained organisms. Membership on the Commission is open to all countries of the UN family that desire to cooperate in oceanography. The United States intends to participate fully in the activities of the Commission.

The United States also will participate in the International Indian Ocean Expedition. Many nations, including the Soviet Union, are cooperating in this expedition under the non-governmental sponsorship of the International Council of Scientific Unions. Over a quarter of the world's people live in the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean. If more can be learned of the Indian Ocean's extensive food resources, these nations can be helped to develop and expand their fishing industries as part of their general economic development.

7. The Coast Guard

At present, the Coast Guard enabling legislation limits the extent to which the Coast Guard can engage in scientific research. Only the International Ice Patrol is authorized to make such studies. I recommend that the statutory limitations restricting the participation by the Coast Guard in oceanographic research be removed. With ocean weather stations, deep sea thermometers, and other data collection devices, our Coast Guard can make a valuable contribution to the oceanographic program.

CONCLUSION

Knowledge and understanding of the oceans promise to assume greater and greater importance in the future. This is not a one-year program -- or even a ten-year program. It is the first step in a continuing effort to acquire and apply the information about a part of our world that will ultimately determine conditions of life in the rest of the world. The opportunities are there. A vigorous program will capture those opportunities.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC PROGRAM BUDGET SUMMARIES

TABLE I

Summary by Federal Agency
(Thousands of dollars)

	Actual FY 1960	Estimated FY 1961	Estimated FY 1962
Defense	23,003	22,729	32,837
Commerce	6,202	11,389	24,691
Interior	6,723	8,704	15,472
National Science Foundation	7,833	9,148	19,607
Atomic Energy Commission	1,708	2,207	3,619
Health, Education & Welfare	340	698	1,150
Treasury	134	134	134
Totals	45,943	55,009	97,501

TABLE II

Summary by Function
(Thousands of dollars)

	Actual FY 1960	Estimated FY 1961	Estimated FY 1962
Research	26,577	31,883	40,794
Ship Construction	13,533	13,975	37,050
Surveys	4,168	7,117	8,725
Facilities	1,370	1,768	10,422
Data Center	295	266	510
Totals	45,943	55,009	97,501

FOREIGN DEPOSITS

Following is the text of a March 14 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting a draft bill permitting U.S. banks to pay higher interest rates on deposits by foreign governments (Weekly Report p. 217):

I am transmitting herewith a draft of legislation which would amend existing law by permitting banks in this country to pay different rates of interest on time deposits held here by foreign governments than are paid to domestic depositors. Also transmitted is a memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury describing the draft bill and its impact in detail.

The draft bill implements a recommendation contained in my message to the Congress dated February 6, 1961, relating to the balance of payments problem. It also complements and supports my directive to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue securities at special rates for exclusive holding by foreign central banks or governments.

If commercial banks are permitted to offer foreign governments higher rates of interest in competition with those existing abroad, those governments will be encouraged to maintain dollar accounts in this country rather than require the United States to convert their dollar accounts to gold for withdrawal. In this connection, it is only these foreign governments and their agencies which can directly purchase gold from the reserve stocks of the United States. However, as stated in my message of February 6, the proposed amendment is but one of a series of actions to be taken to alleviate the gold drain. Indeed, the factors which influence any central bank or government to prefer dollar accounts to gold are many and complex. Interest rates are only one. If we pursue policies of stability and growth inspiring world confidence, foreign governments should respond to higher interest rates on time deposits thereby aiding our gold outflow problem.

This inducement to foreign central bank deposits will have practically no impact on domestic market rates of interest. Moreover, any such impact would be confined to the short-term sector of the market and thus be consistent with national policy objectives.

In the interest of orderly procedure, the draft bill also permits similar treatment of deposits of international financial institutions of which the United States is a member.

I will appreciate it if you will lay the draft legislation before the House of Representatives. A similar draft has been transmitted to the President of the Senate. I urge that the Congress act promptly and favorably on the proposal.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

TEMPORARY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Following is the text of a March 24 statement by the President on signing of the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. (Weekly Report p. 483)

The Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961, which I have just signed into law, is the first major bill proposed by this Administration to deal with the present recession which has passed the Congress. This program will immediately provide economic help for some 700,000 jobless workers and their families whose rights to receive regular unemployment insurance benefits under State law are exhausted. Within the next year it will provide benefit payments to an additional two-and-a-half-million workers who are expected to exhaust their benefits.

This Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act will add almost a billion dollars to the nation's purchasing power in the next fifteen months. These dollars will be hard-working dollars. They will be spent almost immediately -- for food, for shelter, for the bare necessities. These dollars will flow into our stores, into our factories, onto our farms.

This Act is important because it will provide much needed help to over 3 million American workers and their families. It is important also because it will add hard-working dollars to the nation's purchasing power. But important as it is, it is but a temporary measure to alleviate an immediate need. We must move forward with other and more permanent programs to invigorate our economy so that our free enterprise system can reach the level of production and employment which is its obligation and which its capacity and tradition promise.

FEED GRAINS PROGRAM

Following is the text of a March 22 statement by President Kennedy on signing the emergency feed grains bill. (Weekly Report p. 479)

I have today signed into law HR 4510, providing an emergency feed grain program for the 1961 crop. I am gratified that the Congress moved so promptly in enacting this legislation. Congressmen from the North, East, South and West voted for this program for agriculture which serves the best interests of all the American people.

The emergency feed grain act will enable us to make headway this year toward stemming the flow of feed grains while giving us time to develop more satisfactory permanent legislation. It is a very important step toward learning to live with our agricultural abundance.

This new law will help us to accomplish the following objectives:

1. An increase in farm income.
2. An abundant supply of meat, eggs and dairy products at fair and stable prices.
3. A reduction in the cost of the farm program to the government.
4. A curtailment of the surplus in feed grains which has reached almost unmanageable proportions.

The Congress has given us a workable program for moving toward these objectives. The extent to which this program will succeed in meeting its goals depends upon the degree of participation in the program by farmers. It is in the interest of every eligible farmer to participate in this program.

It will bring him additional income this year. But even more important, it will lay the groundwork for a long range program that will assure increasing prosperity for American farmers in the years ahead.

It requires the cooperation of every farmer to make it work. And it is to this task that we now must hasten. I urge every farmer who can do so to participate in the program both in his own interest and for the sake of the whole country.

Following is the text of an April 8 statement by the President on the feed grains program. (Weekly Report p. 479)

Within a few days farmers will have an opportunity to sign up and cooperate in the 1961 emergency feed grain program. I urge all feed grain producers to give careful and serious consideration to the opportunities offered them by this program.

The response to these opportunities by the farmers will undoubtedly have considerable influence upon future agricultural legislation. Members of Congress from both rural and urban sections of the country supported this program, for it provides an opportunity to improve farm income while reducing the cost of the farm program to the Federal Government; to curtail the surplus stocks of basic commodities while insuring an abundant supply of meat, eggs, and dairy products; and to provide fair and stable prices to consumers.

The program is voluntary. Each farmer must choose for himself. But by joint action we can bring order to a chaotic segment of our economy.

I believe this will constitute a major step forward toward a sound and rational program for all agriculture.

HOUSING BILL

Following is the text of a March 29 letter from the President to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House transmitting the Administration's housing bill. (See p. 635)

I am pleased to transmit to you, for consideration by the Congress, a bill including the principal legislative recommendations of this Administration for housing and urban improvement.

These measures are intended to carry out the proposals set forth in my message to the Congress on March 9. They are, I feel, essential steps the Government should take to enable the housing industry to return to full production as soon as possible.

They will provide the help necessary to reverse the steady deterioration of our cities. And they will make it possible for private enterprise to meet the housing needs of millions of Americans who today live under conditions this Nation can no longer afford.

We must resume with full vigor the forward movement toward a better life for all Americans. Essential to such a better life is housing available to all at a cost all can afford. And just as important, to the increasing number of us who choose to live in and near cities, is an orderly and healthy urban environment.

The provisions of this bill, I believe, will help us to move in this direction.

The bill includes the extension of a number of programs previously approved by Congress, and found by experience to be both a prudent and beneficial investment of our resources.

It also proposes vigorous new lines of action for which strong support has developed in recent years. These include greater assistance to private builders in providing housing for those of retirement age; more liberal financial assistance for those who would rehabilitate deteriorating urban property; greater incentives for the use of new materials and methods to reduce the cost of our housing.

S 858 -- now pending before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency -- relates to another new area where vigorous action is needed -- the reserve of open spaces near our expanding cities. The objectives of this bill accord with the proposals outlined in my message of March 9. A report giving in detail the Administration views on this bill will shortly be sent to the Congress.

I fully believe the enactment of these measures will start us once again toward providing decent housing for all Americans and halting the blanket of blight which has been spreading over our cities. I hope these proposals will have the early and serious consideration of the Congress so they may soon be put to work for the benefit of all the people.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

TEXT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S APRIL 12 PRESS CONFERENCE

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's April 12 press conference, the 9th of his term, held three weeks after the 8th (Weekly Report, p. 550):

THE PRESIDENT: I have several announcements. Today is the sixteenth anniversary of the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is also the anniversary of the announcement of the vaccine which has been discovered to prevent paralytic polio. Today over 90 million Americans have been vaccinated with the Salk vaccine. Over 80 million remain unvaccinated. Almost 4,800,000 children have not been vaccinated. The majority of these are under five years of age. I hope that the renewed drive this spring and summer to provide vaccination for all Americans, and particularly those who are young, will have the wholehearted support of every parent in America. I hope that they will, knowing some of the long range suffering which comes from an attack of polio, with this miraculous drug, I hope everyone takes advantage of it.

Secondly, I wish to announce the formation of an advisory group, the members of which will be assisting Mr. Labouisse, and other governmental officials, in bringing about the much needed change in our foreign aid program which we announced in March. Mr. Glenn Black, president of the International Bank, and other distinguished members of the banking community who are familiar with the problems of development assistance abroad will be working with us. We also secured the services of a distinguished member of the New York Bar, Mr. Theodore Tannenwald, who agreed to assist us in the drafting of the new legislation, and Mr. George Gann, of the Ford Foundation, who is giving us the benefit of his experience in the organizational aspects of the work. And finally, and in the most important phase of the effort, we are fortunate to have the services of Robert Blum of the Asian Foundation, William Dale of the Stanford Research Institute, and Samuel B. Hayes, of the University of Michigan, Don Humphrey of the Fletcher School of Massachusetts, and Professor Smithies of Harvard, who will work with Dr. Max Milliken of MIT and Mr. Frank Coffin, Director of the Development Loan Fund, to shift the aid to a sound economical basis.

Thirdly, I wish to announce that the U.S. Naval Ordnance Plant at South Charleston, West Virginia, will be sold to the Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation of New York City. General Services Administration have accepted the bid of \$4,320,000, and this company is proposing to provide a development which will, they hope, stimulate the economy in this area, and in this state, which is a matter of particular interest.

ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENTS

Q. Mr. President, has a decision been reached on how far this country will be willing to go in helping an anti-Castro uprising or invasion of Cuba? What would you say with respect to recent developments as far as the anti-Castro movements in Cuba are concerned?

THE PRESIDENT: First I want to say that there will not be under any conditions, be an intervention in Cuba by the United States armed forces. This Government will do everything it possibly can, and I think it can meet its responsibilities, to make sure that there are no Americans involved in any actions inside Cuba.

Secondly, the Justice Department's recent indictment of Mr. Masferrer of Florida, on the grounds that he was plotting an invasion of Cuba from Florida in order to establish a Batista-like regime, should indicate the feelings of this country towards those who wish to re-establish that kind of an administration inside Cuba.

Third, we do not intend to take any action with respect to the property or other economic interests which American citizens formerly held in Cuba, other than formal and normal negotiations with a free and independent Cuba.

The basic issue in Cuba is not one between the United States and Cuba; it is between the Cubans themselves. I intend to see that we adhere to that principle. As I understand it, this Administration's attitude is so understood and shared by the anti-Castro exiles from Cuba in this country.

SOVIET SPACE FEAT

Q. Mr. President, could you give us your views, sir, about the Soviet achievement of putting a man in orbit and what it would mean to our space program, as such?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, it is a most impressive scientific accomplishment, and also I think that we, all of us as members of the race, have the greatest admiration for the Russians who participated in this extraordinary feat. I have already sent congratulations to Mr. Khrushchev, and I send congratulations to the man who was involved.

I indicated that the task force which we set up on space way back last January, January 12th, indicated that because of the Soviet progress in the field of boosters, where they have been ahead of us, that we expected that they would be first in space, in orbiting a man in space.

Of course, that has taken place. We are carrying out our program. We expect to hope to make progress in this area this year ourselves.

VIEWS ON CASTRO

Q. Mr. President, your white paper last year, last week, referred in very diplomatic language to the takeover by communism in Cuba. Is it your view that Fidel Castro is personally a Communist?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, he has indicated his admiration on many occasions for the Communist revolution. He has appointed a great many Communists to high positions. A great many of those, I think, in the white paper -- well, rather, the state paper -- he indicated that two-thirds of those who had been members of his first government had fled Cuba, people who had a strong feeling for the revolution, but who did not propose to see it come under the domination of the Communists.

So I would not want to characterize Mr. Castro except to say that by his own words he has indicated his hostility to democratic rule in this hemisphere, to democratic liberal leaders in many of the countries of the hemisphere who are attempting to improve the life of their people, and has associated himself most intimately with the Sino-Soviet bloc, and has indicated his desire to spread the influence of that bloc throughout this hemisphere.

COMMUNIST CHINA POLICY

Q. Mr. President, in your talks with Prime Minister MacMillan, did you come to some common understanding on the best way to handle the problem of Red China and in the United Nations next fall?

THE PRESIDENT: We discussed the problem. We also discussed the different -- differing approach which the United States has followed. We discussed the problem of the admission of Red China; we also discussed the problem that there was a difference of approach between the British and ourselves. I made it very clear that the United States was going to continue to meet its commitments to the people on Formosa, and the government on Formosa, and I also did discuss the fact that the vote on the moratorium was very close and that we had not made a final judgment as to what the vote on the moratorium will be on the admission of Red China. But I must say that the report I saw this morning of that conversation from London was not accurate, in that it indicated that the United States had changed its position on the moratorium. That we have not done. I want to take this opportunity to emphasize that the United States supports Taiwan, and the Formosa government in its membership in the United Nations, and is exploring with all interested parties what the position will be in the discussions in the United Nations next fall. I think the Prime Minister made his own position clear, and that of his government.

CLOSING OF BASES

Q. Mr. President, how do you reconcile your concern with unemployment in connection with the closing of about 50 military installations, which will throw thousands of civilian employees out of work?

THE PRESIDENT: I might say just to make it perfectly clear in response to Mr. Hightower's question, in conclusion I would say

that the United States is opposed under present conditions, continues to be opposed under present conditions, to the admission of Red China.

Now, on your question, we stated, or we have asked for a substantial increase in expenditures for the national defense. This will affect beneficial employment. I think that we said in our statement very clearly that we did not think that the defense bases should be kept going when they no longer had, when there was no longer a need for them in order to maintain the defensive strength of the United States. I think that is a traditional position and one which this Administration will follow. We will attempt to the best of our ability to maintain jobs for the people who are involved, but we cannot get a strong national defense if we continue defense systems or bases which are archaic and outmoded, and which no longer represent a real need. I am hopeful that the country's economy generally will be strong enough to absorb those who may be thrown out of work because of structural changes in our defense system. I think it is a serious problem; as we change from planes to missiles you affect employment not only in the bases, but in the defense industries themselves. This is a serious matter for the government, but we cannot permit ourselves -- we are paying in the \$40 billions for national defense, which represents a heavy burden, and we have to make it as efficient as possible. So we will try to do that with due regard to the needs of people who are involved. I am hopeful we can meet their needs on a broader national basis and not merely maintaining bases for which we no longer have a need in our defense structure.

RELEASE OF POWERS

Q. Mr. President, do you have any indication that Russia may be about to release the U-2 pilot, Gary Francis Powers?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I do not. I have seen the story, but we do not have any information on it.

LAOS CEASE-FIRE

Q. Mr. President, the Russians seem to be taking their time in replying to the urgent call for a cease-fire in Laos. In the meantime, there are reports that they have stepped up their air-lift of weapons to the rebels. How long can you afford to wait before the Soviets reply?

THE PRESIDENT: I am not sure that there is evidence that a step-up -- there may have been an increase of one or two days, but over a period of ten days or so, or two weeks, I do not think that there is any evidence that there has been very marked increase in their supplies. The supplies have continued, but I do not think it is fair to say, or accurate to say, that there has been a sharp step-up in the last few days.

I am hopeful that we are going to get an answer, I hope, this week, shortly, so that we can get a cease-fire and so that the supplying of forces on both sides could be ended. Our supplies to the Government forces are continuing.

DRUG PRICES

Q. Mr. President, Senator Kefauver and Representative Celler say that we must have legislation to bring down the prices of medicines for sick people and protect the purity of drugs. They have introduced legislation to do that by amending the patent and antitrust laws. Are you for that? Can you do anything executively, or can you do it through the Department of Justice?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that it may be that we can take some action executively without the Congress, and I will be glad to look into that. The Federal Trade Commission also, I am sure, will concern itself with this problem and with other related problems.

Mr. Dixon was the counsel for that committee, who is the new chairman of the Federal Trade Committee. I will be looking with interest to Mr. Kefauver's efforts in this area because the prices are high. I do think, moving away from your point, which I think is a good one, that all this effort would be useful and I think it would also be useful to provide medical care for the aged tied to Social Security as another facet of the problem of helping our people pay for -- afford good health.

TEXAS ELECTION

Q. Mr. President, will you help actively Senator William Blakley of Texas to get elected? He is running in the primary on the Democratic Ticket, and he has opposed your program quite a bit, and also opposed some of your nominees.

THE PRESIDENT: He has been nominated by the party, but to the best of my knowledge, I haven't heard -- he hasn't asked for me, my assistance, as yet. If he does, I will certainly be glad to do what I think is useful.

Q. Mr. President --

THE PRESIDENT: But I am for Democrats in these fights -- I have examined Mr. Tower's speech. So I think probably the people of Texas can decide these things. It isn't very useful ordinarily for people to come from out of state, whether it is the President or Senator Goldwater or anyone else, and I think probably the people of Texas can make a very effective judgment without external advice. But we will be glad to give it, if asked.

DURABILITY OF COMMUNISM

Q. Mr. President, this question might better be asked at a history class than a news conference, but here it is, anyway. The Communists seem to be putting us on the defensive on a number of fronts, now again in space. Wars aside, do you think that there is a danger that their system is going to prove more durable than ours?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I think that we are in a period of long drawn-out tests to see which system is, I think, the more durable, not better, but more durable. We have had a number of experiences with this kind of competition. A dictatorship enjoys advantages in this kind of competition over a short period by its ability to mobilize its resources for a specific purpose. We have made some exceptional scientific advances in the last decade, and some of them -- they are not as spectacular as the man in space, or as the first Sputnik, but they are important. I have said that I thought that if we could ever competitively, at a cheap rate, get fresh water from salt water, that it would be in the long range interests of humanity which would really dwarf any other scientific accomplishments. I am hopeful that we will intensify our efforts in that area.

I think if we could increase the techniques for improving education, in uneducated sections of the world, that would be -- by using the latest devices of science -- that would be an extraordinary accomplishment. I do not regard the first man in space as a sign of the weakening of the free world, but I do regard the total mobilization of men and things for the service of the Communist Bloc over the last years as a source of great danger to us, and I would say we are going to have to live with that danger through much of the rest of this century.

My feeling is that we are more durable in the long run. These dictatorships enjoy many short range advantages that we saw in the Thirties. But in the long run, I think our system suits the qualities and aspirations of people, the desire to be their own masters, I think our own system suits better. Our job is to maintain our strength until our great qualities can be brought more effectively to bear. But during the meantime, it is going to require a united effort.

FUTURE ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

Q. Mr. President, one aspect of the problem you have just been discussing is the strength of our economy. There has been increasing comment from both within your own Administration and outside to the effect that even when we pull out of the current recession, we are going to be left with a very large, serious amount of unemployment.

It has been suggested that measures quite different in character from what you have proposed, more far reaching, will be necessary to cure that. I wonder whether you have anything further in mind?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, in the first place, I would like to see the measures that we have suggested be passed. We haven't yet secured the passage of the depressed area bill and we haven't yet secured the passage of the aid to dependent children, which passed the House and I hope it will pass the Senate shortly.

We have not secured the passage of the Social Security changes, one of which provides for earlier retirement which will,

I think provide some relief. But these steps -- the unemployment compensation which is going to begin to flow into the hands of people who need it in the next week, the aid to dependent children, the early retirement, the aid to depressed areas -- all of these will be useful.

Now, we are also considering what longer-range steps could be taken. In some of them which involve different changes in monetary policy, of course, we are rather limited because of the effect on the outflow of gold. While for our domestic needs we might want to proceed differently, we are limited because we do not want to start to stimulate the gold outflow again, but we are giving it a good deal of consideration.

These matters are not easy. We want to affect this hard core of unemployment which may continue after we have had a recovery without providing for inflation, without providing for an outflow of our gold. We are now in the Administration considering what other measures could be recommended to the Congress which would assist in this area, but I must say it is one of great complexity.

SOVIET SPACE LEAD

Q. Mr. President, a Member of Congress said today that he was tired of seeing the United States second to Russia in the space field. I suppose he speaks for a lot of others. Now, you have asked Congress for more money to speed up our space program.

What is the prospect that we will catch up with Russia and perhaps surpass Russia in this field?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, the Soviet Union gained an important advantage by securing these large boosters, which were able to put up greater weights, and that advantage is going to be with them for some time. However tired anybody may be, and no one is more tired than I am, it is a fact that it is going to take some time.

I think we have to recognize it. They secured large boosters which have led to their being first in Sputnik, and led to their first putting their man in space. We are, I hope, going to be able to carry out our efforts with due regard to the problem of the life of the men involved this year. But we are behind.

I am sure that they are making a concentrated effort to stay ahead. We have provided additional emphasis on Saturn, we have provided additional emphasis on Rover. We are attempting to improve other systems which will give us a stronger position, all of which are very expensive, and all of which involve billions of dollars.

So that in answer to your question, as I said in my State of the Union Message, the news will be worse before it is better, and it will be some time before we catch up. We are, I hope, going to go in other areas where we can be first, and which will bring perhaps more long-range benefits to mankind. But we are behind.

NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS DISCRIMINATION

Q. Mr. President, the White House News Photographers Association bars Negro members. Do you feel that a group attached to the White House should follow such a policy?

THE PRESIDENT: No, I don't. I hope they will let everyone in. Everyone comes into the White House, and I would hope any associations -- so that I would hope that those who are involved in that organization, I am sure when the matter is brought to their attention they will permit everyone who is accredited as a photographer to come to the White House. I would like to see it.

POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER

Q. Mr. Gomulka said in a speech released yesterday that persons who are now high in your Administration, unnamed, gave some assurance during the campaign last fall that if elected you would consider the present Polish-German frontier to be final. Have you given any such assurance?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I saw the story but I am not informed as to who had the conversation with Mr. Gomulka. In fact, I haven't been able to determine who that might be. But in answer, quite obviously at that time we were not in any position. In any case, I was not informed of any conversation then or since then. It may have taken place with Mr. Gomulka. In regard to the question itself, I think that the satisfactory solution of the line should be part of a general solution of the problem of Germany or the question of Germany involving the peace treaty with Germany and all of the rest.

PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR PROGRAMS

Q. Mr. President, in connection with the domestic economy and the lag in Congress on the real program, how do you feel a greater sense of urgency can be developed among the American people generally? Apparently some Congressmen feel that back home at Easter time there was not enough push and drive and interest among the people there to give them that interest in your program.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, when you have 7 percent unemployed, you have 93 percent working, and therefore it is a fact that you have these pockets of unemployment which are extremely serious. Some Congressmen can come back who represent West Virginia and some parts of Pennsylvania, and Gary, Indiana, and southern Illinois, and all of the rest, and eastern Kentucky, and tell you that there is a great sense of urgency in this matter. Others who represent other areas may not feel it. But I think it is a serious matter. When you look at the rate of economic growth in Italy, Germany and France this year, and our economic growth, I would say that it is a matter of the greatest urgency. In addition, anyone who honestly is seeking a job and can't find it deserves the attention of the United States Government and the people, particularly those who are fortunate enough to work and that includes us all.

STRUCTURE OF UN

Q. Mr. President, sir, the United States Administration, your Administration, has resisted with vigor, especially through its Ambassador to the UN, Soviet attempts to change the structure of the world organization. Will the Administration, now that General DeGaulle has indicated his displeasure with the structure of the UN, resist with equal vigor any French attempts to change the structure?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we would not favor the change in the structure. I am not sure that there is an agreement -- there is certainly not an agreement that they both disapprove of the structure, but their disagreements are based on different factors, General DeGaulle and the Soviet. I would be opposed to changing the United Nations in the way the Soviets proposed. I support the United Nations and its present organization. We can, I think, provide more effective representation among the civil servants structure of the United Nations, among all countries and all continents, and we also, I hope, can consider how the newly joined countries can play a greater, have a greater voice in the Security Council. These are the kinds of improvements I would like to see in the United Nations, not tri-partitism, which I think -- of the kind suggested by the Soviet Union -- which would make it impossible for the United Nations to function. I regret that it has been -- that this same principle has been suggested in the Geneva talk.

ACTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Q. At the beginning of the news conference, sir, you told us what the United States cannot do in Cuba. Last night in a broadcast you said, "I think Latin America is in a most critical period in its relations with us. Therefore, if we don't move now, Castro may become a much greater danger than he is to us now."

Can you explore, sir, what we can do now along the lines of moving now?

THE PRESIDENT: I think I attempted to indicate some of the areas where I hope we can take affirmative action in a speech I made to the ambassadors in March. Mr. Dillon is in Rio at a meeting of the Inter-American Bank. We are in the months of April, May and June going to attempt in other ways to implement the concept behind Alianza Para Progreso. I hope that Congress will appropriate as quickly as possible the \$500 million suggested by the Act of Bogota. That would be at least an important start. We would have other proposals to make, but I think it is important that we seize the initiative and do not permit those who are not friends of freedom to become the spokesmen for the material aspirations of the people of Latin America. So that I hope we are identifying ourselves with both the social, political -- the social and the material aspirations of the people of Latin America.

AID TO ANTI-CASTRO GROUPS

Q. Mr. President, in that same question, you said -- you pointed out that this government has indicted a pro-Batista Cuban but I am not clear from your answer, sir, whether this government will oppose any attempt to mount an offensive against Castro from this country. Could you clarify that?

THE PRESIDENT: Your phrase is "to mount an offensive", as I understand it. I would be opposed to mounting an offensive.

Q. Are we barred by our own neutrality acts or the OAS treaty from giving any aid or arms to anti-Castro elements in the country?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, there are, of course, as I stated -- there is a revolutionary committee here which is, of course, extremely anxious to see a change in government in that country. I am sure that they have -- that they are very interested in associating with all those who feel the same way. Mr. Castro enjoyed some support here in the United States and received some assistance when he was attempting to carry out his revolution. In fact, some Americans were involved in the military actions with him. That latter is what we are particularly anxious to --

MEDIATING DISPUTES

Q. Mr. President, would you say, sir, to what extent the United States can lend its good offices to disputes that arise between some of the new countries and their former colonial countries?

I am thinking particularly of the West New Guinea dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands.

THE PRESIDENT: Well, we are going to see Mr. Sukarno, and I am sure that that will be one of the matters we will discuss. I did not have a chance -- that was one of the matters touched upon by the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands. It is rather difficult for the United States to offer its good offices unless we were asked by both parties to do so. To the best of my knowledge, we have not been asked by both parties to mediate this dispute.

TEXAS ELECTION

Q. Mr. President, returning to that Texas election for a moment, what significance, if any, do you see in the vote there in terms of enacting your Congressional program? In other words, was this purely a local election or did it reflect some sort of a reaction to the Administration?

THE PRESIDENT: Well, I would think it would be probably unwise -- and I don't know how profitable it would be, I will say that -- to attempt to make a judgment. You could, each side can, claim some comfort out of the Texas election. But I think Mr. Blakley, Senator Blakley, runs as a Democrat, and I think his prospects -- I think he will probably run an active and vigorous campaign. We will see what happens. But I would not attempt in a divided field with over 71 candidates to make any judgments about which way Texas is going.

THE PRESS: Thank you, Mr. President.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON REGULATORY AGENCIES

Following is the complete text of President Kennedy's Special Message on Regulatory Agencies, transmitted to Congress April 13 (see p. 630):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I. INTRODUCTION

The discharge by the regulatory agencies of this Government of the responsibilities that the Congress has placed upon them must be a constant and continuing concern of both the Congress and the President. The responsibilities with which they have been entrusted permeate every sphere and almost every activity of our national life. Whether it be transportation, communications, the development of our natural resources, the handling of labor-management relationships, the elimination of unfair trade practices, or the flow of capital investment -- to take only a few examples -- these agencies and their performance have a profound effect upon the direction and pace of our economic growth. If it is in the public interest to maintain an industry, it is clearly not in the public interest by the impact of regulatory authority to destroy its otherwise viable way of life. Furthermore, the industries subject to their jurisdiction are intertwined with our national defense to such a degree that the health of these industries can well be regarded as an index of both our strength and our power to survive. Thus the capacity of these regulatory agencies to meet their responsibilities, and the efficiency with which they dispatch their business, become a subject of tremendous significance to the entire nation.

A. The Responsibilities of the Congress. Both the Congress and the President have a continuing duty to be watchful with respect to the activities of the regulatory agencies. The Congress must see that the statutes under which the agencies are organized and under which they operate adequately set forth the goals that the Congress seeks to achieve. These statutes should neither place responsibilities upon agencies beyond the practical limits of administrative action, nor couch their objectives in such indecisive terms as to leave vast areas open for the free play of agency discretion. The Congress also has the final responsibility to determine from time to time the extent of the influence that these agencies should exert, whether their authority should be withdrawn from or curtailed in one field or extended to and expanded in another. In addition, the Congress has a rightful concern with both the organization of the regulatory agencies and the fairness and efficiency with which they dispatch their business. Finally, inasmuch as the funds for their operations must be appropriated by

the Congress, an intimate knowledge of their operations must be acquired if this function is to be discharged intelligently.

Invaluable hearings and investigations have been carried on by the Congress over the years, particularly in recent years, illuminating weaknesses in administration and the intrusion of practices that have undercut those standards of fairness and impartiality that the nation rightly expects its government to maintain. Congressional oversight is thus a spur to the formulation and enactment of necessary remedial measures.

B. The Responsibilities of the President. The President also has his responsibilities with respect to the operation of these agencies. In addition to a constitutional duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and other inherent Executive powers, it is his duty to staff the regulatory agencies, granted to him, with men and women competent to handle the responsibilities vested in them and dedicated to the goals set forth in the legislation they are appointed to implement. The President, moreover, is charged in many instances by the Congress with the specific responsibility of removing agency members for misfeasance, inefficiency or the neglect of duty. Coupled with this is the discretionary exercise of his duty to reward faithful public service by the reappointment of agency members, which requires him to form opinions as to the capability of his or his predecessor's appointees to handle the affairs that the Congress has entrusted to them. In short, the President's responsibilities require him to know and evaluate how efficiently these agencies dispatch their business, including any lack of prompt decision of the thousands of cases which they are called upon to decide, any failure to evolve policy in areas where they have been charged by the Congress to do so, or any other difficulties that militate against the performance of their statutory duties.

This does not mean that either the President or the Congress should intrude or seek to intervene in those matters which by law these agencies have to decide on the basis of open and recorded evidence, where they, like the judiciary, must determine independently what conclusion will best serve the public interest as that interest may be defined by law. Intervention, if it be deemed desirable by the Executive or the Congress in any such matter, must be as a party or an intervenor in the particular proceeding; and such intervention should be accorded no special preference or influence.

C. The Need for Improvement. I have long felt that too little attention has been given to the overall operation of these agencies by the President, and that too little cooperation between the

Congress and the President has characterized the discharge -- each in their respective roles -- of their appropriate responsibilities with regard to the operation of these agencies. This cannot continue. For it is now clear that some advance in the methods by which the regulatory agencies dispatch their business is essential if they are to become, as Congress originally intended, effective aids to the growth of our private enterprise system.

For these agencies are not merely regulatory; they are designed to further the expansion of certain facets of our economy, as well as the basic tenets that underlie our system of private enterprise. Delays in the disposition of agency business, and the failure to evolve, other than by a slow case-by-case method, policies essential for our national growth seriously handicap their effectiveness in meeting this function.

In certain areas, where large subsidies are involved, such as shipping and aviation, this promotional function is apparent. But it also underlies their regulatory activities. In the banning of unfair labor practices or the designation of employee representatives, the National Labor Relations Board seeks to uphold the right of collective bargaining -- a right upon which we, as a nation, base our hopes for peaceful and satisfactory labor-management relationships. In the banning of practices that characterized our security markets in the nineteen twenties, the Securities and Exchange Commission is more than merely regulatory; it seeks, by its emphasis upon fair dealing, to achieve a saner and sounder outflow of savings into investment. In the banning of monopolistic and unfair trade practices, the Federal Trade Commission seeks to defend those fair trade practices which are necessary for the promotion of our system of private competitive enterprise.

D. The Caliber of Appointed Personnel. No amount of reorganization or new procedures can be effective without, or substitute for, high quality personnel in charge of these agencies. No other single step can accomplish as much. In the past three months I have had the opportunity to bring to many of these agencies men whom I believe are both competent to handle their complex affairs and dedicated to their statutory aims. The Senate of the United States has cooperated in this effort. I shall continue to pursue that policy as the occasion demands, drawing from within and without the Government men of competence and imagination, who are anxious to further the ideals and goals that the Congress has formulated.

E. Coordination of Regulatory Action. Before turning to a more specific catalog of our administrative ills and suggestive remedial devices to cure them, there is one particular problem in this area that demands the attention of both the Congress and the President -- namely, the lack of coordination of regulatory practices. This stems from the fact that the origin of most of our agencies arose out of the practices or the needs of a particular industry. The monopolistic position held by the railroads at the turn of the century brought the Interstate Commerce Commission into being and successively armed it with growing powers. The limitations of the radio spectrum and of our air space called for the creation of the Federal Communications Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Aviation Agency. The necessities of maintaining an American flag merchant marine for the national defense and the promotion of commerce form the basis for the existence of the Federal Maritime Board.

This history has in many instances resulted in a compartmentalization of regulatory activities -- the tendency of each agency to consider only a single industry, or even a single part of an industry. This is wrong. The emphasis must now in the national interest be placed upon the health and the practices of a series of industries, rightfully competitive but which -- from a national standpoint -- must be viewed as a whole. The problem of mass metropolitan transportation is not merely that of the railroads, but of highways and busses, of housing and even of helicopters. The Transportation Act of 1940 sought, so far as surface transportation was concerned, to describe as a goal a national policy that would give each method of transportation its appropriate role in our economy. It is disturbing, however, to note that, for example, our common carrier inland waterway traffic, our Great Lakes traffic, our intercoastal and coastal traffic have been withering away, at a pace far more rapid than appears desirable in the light of the low-cost nature of this method of transportation and its potential role in the event of

war. Of course, no method of transportation should outlive its useful life; but the absence of a firm and comprehensive policy as to what role, if any, existing methods should play in our national economy actually is a policy in itself. It is a policy, as a Senate Subcommittee only recently observed, of unrestrained and destructive competition guided by private interests rather than that of the public as a whole.

In broad areas where the interdependence of industries is apparent, and where we have assumed regulatory functions over all or a portion of them, new and careful articulation of our regulatory efforts is essential. For the pattern now is increasingly one of fragmentation of treatment rather than articulation. Economic effort encouraged by one agency may find discouraging treatment by another. Iron curtains are drawn between agencies operating in the same general area. Their concern is only with the particular segment of the industry over which they have been given jurisdiction, rather than its inter-relation to the whole. Indeed, a lack of cooperative effort often characterizes divisional efforts within a single agency. To correct these regulatory imbalances calls for the shaping of attainable goals and the cessation within agencies and among agencies of jurisdictional strife. Both the Congress and the President can and should play a part in this effort.

I have already initiated programs in the field of aviation to frame the goals we should set for ourselves for this decade. The attainment of these goals will involve careful, detailed and foresighted coordination on a large scale within the Government and several of its agencies. Similarly, a coordinated effort is underway to provide a better method for the allocation among governmental and non-governmental users of the radio spectrum, and to improve the regulation over the method of their use. In the field of surface transportation, efforts are being made to work out positions that the administration as a whole should take towards the many remedial measures that have been and are being suggested with respect to its ills. The results of all these efforts will naturally be put before the Congress with such recommendations as they may contain.

II. SHARPENING OF AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY

A. The Responsibility of the Chairman. But all this is not enough. It is essential, first of all, for both the Congress and the President to fix responsibility for the overall operation of an agency on an individual rather than on a group or a committee where responsibility can too easily be dissipated. A movement, now demonstrably valuable, was initiated in this respect by a series of reorganization plans proposed by President Truman in 1950. These plans sought to focalize responsibility within the agencies themselves by giving broad managerial powers to the chairman of each agency and in turn holding that chairman responsible, not with respect to his tenure as a member of that agency, but with respect to those managerial powers that attach to his authority as chairman. Nothing in these plans impinged upon the ability of the members of the agencies to act independently with respect to controversies that might be before them for decision, or to participate freely and independently in the shaping of policies that the agency as a whole might seek to pursue. They did, however, pinpoint for the industries subject to their jurisdiction, for the President and for the Congress and the nation the managerial competence displayed by the agency under the guidance and leadership of its chairman.

These reorganization plans of the 1950's did not succeed in covering all the agencies. Too little authority, moreover, was granted to most agency chairmen. I urge that the chairman's role be more clearly defined and his responsibility fixed in every agency, subject, of course, to civil service requirements, and, in the important posts, to the advice and consent of his colleagues. Each chairman should be made responsible, subject to statutory requirements, for the form of his agency's organization, so as to enable it effectively to dispatch the business before it. It should be his business to review its budget estimates and subsequently to distribute appropriated funds according to major programs and purposes. In the performance of these managerial duties the Chairman should be responsible to the President and serve as chairman at his pleasure, as is explicitly provided with regard to several of the major agencies.

This centralization of responsibility for the managerial functions of the agency will significantly further their ability to

deal with the business before them, and better enable both the President and the Congress to reach more informed judgments with respect to the effectiveness with which an agency pursues its designated programs, and the most wise and efficient use of its personnel. As a first step I shall shortly send to the Congress a series of recommendations which will carry out this concept.

B. Responsibility for Agency Decisions. One internal administrative device, capable of being immediately adopted by every regulatory agency and already adopted by four important agencies, three since the beginning of this year, needs still wider adoption. This is the practice of assigning to individual agency members the responsibility of being individually responsible for the formulation of the rationale underlying important agency decisions, its quality and its release to the public under the individual member's name. The practice of rendering anonymous decisions, which has hitherto generally prevailed, has served as a means of escaping precision and responsibility. When the actual source of the opinion is unknown save only that it is issued in the name of the agency, it not only impairs its value as a precedent, but also makes for that very dissipation of responsibility that we are trying to reduce in our administrative action.

Fortunately, from the beginning of American law, our judges assumed an individual responsibility for uttering the bases which underlay their decisions. This practice has made not only for conscientiousness in undergoing the travail of decision, but has invited examination of each proffered brick that would seek a place in the structure of our law. The adoption of this practice by the regulatory agencies would, in my opinion, tend to develop the law that they administer, as well as be a continual challenge to each agency member to make his contribution to the advancement of administrative justice. I am requesting a wider adoption of this practice.

III. THE REDUCTION OF EXCESSIVE DELAYS AND WORKLOADS

A. Allocation of Agency Activities. The reduction of existing delays in our regulatory agencies requires the elimination of needless work at their top levels. Because so many of them were established in a day of a less complex economy, many matters that could and should in large measure be resolved at a lower level required decision by the agency members themselves. Even where, by the force of circumstance, many of these matters are now actually determined at a lower level they still must bear the imprimatur of the agency members. Consequently, unnecessary and unimportant details occupy far too much of the time and energy of agency members, and prevent full and expeditious consideration of the more important issues.

The remedy is a far wider range of delegations to smaller panels of agency members, or to agency employee boards, and to give their decisions and those of the hearing examiners a considerable degree of finality, conserving the full agency membership for issue of true moment. Such delegation would not be an abnegation of responsibility if the agency retained a discretionary right of review of all such decisions, exercisable either upon its own initiative or upon the petition of a party demonstrating to the agency that the matter in issue is of such substantial importance that it calls for determination at the highest agency level. (Nothing in such a procedural change would, of course, disturb the existing rights of a party to seek judicial review of administrative action.)

A similar procedure -- the petition for certiorari -- succeeded in clearing up the overburdened docket of the Supreme Court of the United States when it was evolved by the Congress in the Judiciary Act of 1925. Some progress in this direction has already been made by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the past two months, which has delegated to intra-agency boards some 18,000 matters which otherwise would have required the attention of a Commissioner, a panel of that Commission, or the Commission as a whole. But more progress in this agency and other agencies can be made if such a program is supported by concrete measures. I shall shortly submit a series of such measures to the Congress.

B. The Federal Power Commission. One situation, however, is not amenable to this general treatment. This is the condition that exists in the Federal Power Commission. In that Commission some 4,000 rate increases by independent natural gas

producers and pipe lines are pending and are still unresolved. Under the existing law, these rate increases are suspended but nevertheless go into effect within six months after their filing, subject to the provision that such sums as are collected in excess of the rate ultimately found to be reasonable are to be refunded to the consumer. This incredible backlog of cases, consisting frequently of rate increases piled upon rate increases, involves hundreds of millions of dollars deemed ultimately refundable to the consumer. Indeed the annual amount of rate increases so suspended is over \$500,000,000. The total amount of rates collected pursuant to such increases is well over one billion dollars.

This situation is paralleled by another just as serious. Under existing procedures and methods for processing applications for pipeline construction, some 193 applications, proposing construction of 5,761 miles of pipeline at a total estimated cost of some \$850,000,000 were pending before the Federal Power Commission as of the end of February 1961. It is not to be assumed that all these applications would be granted; but it can safely be assumed that more prompt handling of these matters would release hundreds of millions of dollars for construction, giving substantial employment throughout the country and making firm commitments out of orders for materials that are now merely contingent -- orders that in turn would provide jobs for men and women in mills, factories and foundries.

(1) Exemptions. The cause and cure of this administrative log jam -- directly responsible for the exclusion of millions of dollars of construction funds from our economy and potentially responsible for an inordinate rise in the price of natural gas -- go far beyond the organization and procedures of the F.P.C. I urge the Congress to enact new legislation reducing the Agency's work-load in the natural gas area in two ways:

- The Commission should be authorized to exempt from rate regulation up to 100% of the small individual producers of natural gas (under two billion cubic feet per year) whose sales in interstate commerce to pipelines account for but 10 percent of the total. The price which the small producers can charge must of necessity be generally in line with those of the larger producers, and thus they cannot individually affect the general level of prices to the consumer. Such a step must be followed up in the Commission by a vigorous handling of all rate cases in the remaining area of jurisdiction, involving hardly more than 270 producers but affecting some 90 percent of our natural gas production.

- With respect to the processing of pipeline construction permits, the Commission should be authorized to exempt from all or part of its procedures up to 100% of those applications by interstate pipeline companies which seek merely to enlarge, extend or replace existing facilities for the benefit of existing customers only, whenever it is assured that its action will not impair the preservation of reserves necessary to supply those consumers, or permit the indiscriminate invasion of one supplier's territory by another.

The formulation of these standards will require creative imagination; but the alternative is to defend bureaucracy for bureaucracy's sake.

(2) Additional Members. I also urge, because of the crucial situation in the Federal Power Commission, the increase of that Commission by the addition of two members. Normally, increasing the members of an agency adds little to its efficiency and may instead only handicap its function. But the situation in the Federal Power Commission is unique. That Commission possesses on the one hand jurisdiction over electric power projects and, on the other, under a wholly separate statute -- the Natural Gas Act -- jurisdiction over the production and transmission for sale in interstate commerce of natural gas. The techniques necessary for the handling of problems in the fields of electric power and natural gas are different. An understanding of one industry does not guarantee a background for dealing with the other. And the chaos and delay now characterizing the gas regulation field may soon increase in the electric power area, where in the coming years the problems surrounding the future of hydro-electric generation will call for re-appraisal and hence for added attention.

With the addition of two more members and the clear discretion to allocate or delegate decision-making to smaller panels as previously mentioned, the Commission's flexibility would be greatly increased. For example, the Chairman could establish

three panels of two other members and himself, two working with gas and one with electricity or, one panel of three members could work in one area, while another panel of three covered the other, freeing the Chairman for administrative matters. Provision should also be made for the handling of the lesser matters coming before that Commission by single commissioners, hearing examiners and employee boards, subject always to the right of the Commission as a whole in its discretion to review any decision.

C. Protection of Consumers. In its hearings the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure has called attention to the inadequacy of consumer protection in those cases where a requested rate increase goes into effect subject to its subsequent approval by the regulatory agency, with a return to the consumer of any amounts later determined to be in excess. Where these requests are overstated the consumer is required to furnish to the utility the very capital on which he is also required to provide the return, the utility's credit standing is damaged by such a large contingent liability, and the actual return to each individual ultimate consumer is often impractical, if not impossible, of achievement.

I, therefore, strongly endorse the Subcommittee's informal recommendation to give increased authority to the Federal Power Commission and to any other regulatory agency where this is a major problem, to make sure that any excess rate which is ultimately disallowed will be returned to the consumer -- particularly the power to require the deposit of any such collections in escrow until the rate is finally approved.

IV. THE IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A. An Administrative Conference. This nation has had 15 years of experience under the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. That Act sought to achieve standards of due process and fairness in the handling of controversies before the regulatory agencies both with respect to adjudication and the issuance of regulations. That aim naturally should be maintained and refined. A large amount of work pointed toward objectives of this nature has been undertaken by the legal profession and by various commissions, as well as by committees of the Congress.

The process of modernizing and reforming administrative procedures is not an easy one. It requires both research and understanding. Moreover, it must be a continuing process, critical of its own achievements and striving always for improvement. Judicialization -- the method of determining the content of a controversy by processes akin to those followed by the judiciary -- may well be the answer in many cases. But new procedures for the analysis of facts, based upon more informal methods and mobilizing the techniques of other disciplines, can be the answer in other cases, provided always that the fundamentals of due process of law are maintained. There can be no single set of conclusive and abiding formulas appropriate for the effective dispatch of all the diverse and ever-changing issues that these agencies are called upon to resolve.

It is for this reason that I have today issued an Executive Order calling at the earliest practicable date an Administrative Conference of the United States, to be organized and headed by an illustrious jurist and a distinguished council of lawyers and other experts from the Administrative agencies of this government, the bar, and university faculties. This council will consider the questions I have discussed, along with the desirability of making this Conference, if it proves itself, a continuing body for the resolution of these varied and changing procedural problems.

Meanwhile its organization can under the Executive Order be largely modeled upon the Judicial Conference of the United States created in 1922, which has been effective in unifying the judicial system of the United States and modernizing its procedures. Like that Conference, it should bring together the leading members of our regulatory agencies, outstanding practitioners, scholars and other experts. It can meet under the leadership of its Chairman and Council, and consider and propose changes in administrative procedure and organization that will make our regulatory processes more effective. It will be provided through the Department of Justice with a Secretariat, enabling it to become a day-by-day forum for concern with our many administrative problems.

The results of such an Administrative Conference will not be immediate but properly pursued they can be enduring. As the Judicial Conference did for the courts, it can bring a sense of unity to our administrative agencies and a desirable degree of uniformity in their procedures. The interchange of ideas and techniques that can ensue from working together on problems that upon analysis may prove to be common ones, the exchanges of experience, and the recognition of advances achieved as well as solutions found impractical, can give new life and new efficiency to the work of our administrative agencies.

B. Hearing Examiners. None of the regulatory agencies can be completely efficient and effective unless they are staffed by capable hearing examiners. The hearing examiner can relieve the agency of protracted adjudicatory processes, speed the disposition of the cases, and serve as a valuable aide in the decisional process. The importance of his position should be recognized by adequate provisions for responsibility and compensation.

The standards for appointments, compensation, promotion, and removal of hearing examiners are set forth in Section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. But the application of those standards has been a continuing source of controversy. The examining procedures permit broad discretion without sufficient assurances of high qualifications. The determination of the proper grade and pay levels has been burdensome, involving almost continuing review of individual positions since 1946. The promotion process is inexact and has led to a concentration of almost all the positions in grade GS-15, the highest regular grade in the Classification. At the same time, further promotion has become virtually impossible.

In order to improve the stature and quality of hearing examiners I recommend the following:

1. Section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act should be amended to remove the requirement that hearing examiners receive compensation in accordance with the Classification Act. Instead, they should receive salaries equivalent to that prescribed for a grade GS-16 or a grade GS-14. The higher salary would apply to examiners in the major regulatory agencies, whose decisions have a broad economic impact on the national welfare.

2. In order to recognize the administrative management responsibility of the Chief Hearing Examiner in each agency I recommend that he receive \$500 per annum additional compensation.

3. The Civil Service Commission should review and raise its current examining standards and practices for hearing examiners. The increased responsibilities recommended in other sections of this message will require the most qualified people for these key positions.

It is my hope that raising the selection standards and increasing the compensation of the hearing examiners will improve both their stature and their general level of competence.

CONCLUSION

The preservation of a balanced competitive economy is never an easy task. But it should not be made more difficult by administrative delays which place unnecessary obstacles in the path of natural growth or by administrative incompetence that has a like effect.

These reasons alone justify the President and the Congress in having a continuous concern with the operations of our regulatory agencies. The cure for a particular ill may lie in legislation; it may, on the other hand, lie in administration. But given a lack of watchfulness on the part of both the President and the Congress maladministration or ill-conceived policies can endure and multiply to the consequent detriment of our economic and social welfare. It is our task to cooperate in achieving those legislative and administrative steps necessary to enable these agencies to fulfill more effectively their roles of promoting and protecting the national interest.

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CONSUMER PROTECTION

Following is the text of an April 17 telegram from the President to the annual conference of the Council on Consumer Information:

I send my best wishes for a productive conference to the Council on Consumer Information. Consumer protection and education are of basic importance to the economic well being of the country. Our American system aims at enlightened enterprise. It properly and inevitably comes under constant international scrutiny. Only to the degree that we conduct our affairs with high standards and effective implementation of those standards, can we expect newly developing nations to understand that free nations possess kinship of purpose and goals of mutual advancement.

This Administration intends to meet its obligations, both moral and statutory, necessary for a more satisfactory life for all Americans, without regard to race, creed, or color. Consumer protection is a first order of national and community business. For example, the Department of Justice has been addressing itself closely to the general problem of price fixing and collusive bidding on government contracts by large firms. In the anti-trust field, we are clearly committed to a policy of thorough enforcement. Appropriate action is also being taken to halt illegal practices through the Federal Trade Commission.

Through such agencies as the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, we exert every effort to grant the fullest protection to the consumer.

In our complex, modern society the consumer's life is shaped by a wide range of forces. To assist the consumer in understanding these forces has become a vital task. Groups such as yours which voluntarily share this responsibility perform a valuable public service.

John F. Kennedy

SPACE COUNCIL

Following is the text of an April 10 letter from the President to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, transmitting a draft bill to place the National Aeronautics and Space Council under the chairmanship of the Vice President:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, a draft bill relating to the National Aeronautics and Space Council.

I contemplate making the Council an active and useful instrumentality. To achieve that end it is necessary, in my view, to amend existing law providing for the Council.

As you know, it is now the duty of the President to preside over meetings of the Council. As has been previously announced, I desire to place the Council under the chairmanship of the Vice President. The primary effect of the attached amendatory bill, if enacted, will be to make that possible.

I believe that the Vice President can contribute importantly to, and give me valuable counsel and assistance with respect to, space programs, and that the chairmanship of the National Aeronautics and Space Council will materially enhance his opportunity and capability to render maximum service.

I therefore recommend that the Congress enact legislation along the lines of the attached draft bill.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements see Weekly Report p. 560):

March 27 -- Letter to Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority Herbert D. Vogel approving the TVA decision to locate a new steam plant at Edgemoor, Tenn.

March 27 -- Proclamation designating April 1961 as Cancer Control Month.

March 28 -- Announcement that the President had asked Congress for an increase of \$125,670,000 in the fiscal 1962 budget of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for development of the Saturn C-2 launch vehicle system and an increase of

\$30.1 million in the fiscal 1962 budget of the Atomic Energy Commission to begin construction of a linear electron accelerator for high energy physics research at Stanford University and to convert the production reactor at Hanford, Wash. to the generation of electricity as a by-product of plutonium production. The requests were part of the budget changes proposed by the President in a March 24 message to Congress. (Weekly Report p. 512)

March 29 -- Announcement of the appointment of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson as the President's personal representative to the Independence Celebration of the Republic of Senegal, April 3-4.

March 29 -- Statement that Jonathan Garst, a food for peace consultant, would go to Brazil to pilot the conversion of surplus feed grain into protein and that the U.S. had offered one million tons of wheat to Brazil for sale for local currencies.

March 29 -- Executive Order No. 10931 establishing the President's Council on Youth Fitness.

March 29 -- Announcement that the President had asked Congress for \$71,046,000 in additional appropriations for various agencies of the Executive Branch in fiscal 1962, principally to finance strengthened federal support of basic scientific research, preliminary studies on a civil supersonic air transport, and the completion of Dulles International Airport. The requests, for the National Science Foundation (\$65 million), the Federal Aviation Agency (\$28.3 million), Tennessee Valley Authority (\$1.5 million), General Services Administration (\$1.8 million), Small Business Administration (\$320,000), Civil Aeronautics Board (\$100,000), Veterans Administration (\$25 million reduction) and Smithsonian Institution (\$974,000 reduction), were part of the President's March 24 general budget requests. (Weekly Report p. 512)

March 31 -- Letter to Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr Jr. ordering discontinuation of the commercial operations of the Panama Line by April 20. (Weekly Report p. 613)

April 2 -- Letter to Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.), chairman of the Science and Astronautics Committee, informing him that he had "no intention" of subordinating the space activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to the Defense Department.

April 3 -- Remarks filmed and taped for Brazilian television on the occasion of the presentation of a copy of the Gettysburg Address to Brazil President Janio da Silva Quadros.

April 3 -- Message to Alberico Casardi, acting secretary General of NATO, on the 12th Anniversary of the signing of the NATO treaty.

April 3 -- Announcement of the appointment of 15 members to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. (Weekly Report p. 609)

April 5 -- Proclamation designating May 22, 1961 as National Maritime Day.

April 5 -- Proclamation designating the week of September 23, 1961 as Constitution Week.

April 5 -- Proclamation eliminating special import fees on peanut oil, flaxseed and linseed oil.

April 6 -- Message to the Conference of Chiefs of State of 12 African countries on the formation of the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation.

April 7 -- Letter to Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson asking the Congress to authorize the use of foreign currencies earned under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for U.S. contribution to the UNESCO campaign to preserve the Philae temples on the Nile, currently scheduled to be inundated as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam. The President recommended an appropriation equivalent to \$2.5 million for the removal of Egyptian temples, and \$1.5 million for archeological research.

April 7 -- Proclamation designating April 7, 1961 as Law Day, U.S.A.

April 8 -- Announcement that Ecuador President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra had accepted an invitation to make a state visit to the United States beginning Oct. 24, 1961.

April 8 -- Announcement that Peru President Manuel Prado had accepted an invitation to make a state visit to the United States beginning Sept. 19, 1961.

April 8 -- Executive Order No. 10932 reducing by about 950,000 acres the non-federal areas within the proclaimed boundaries of nine national forests.

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-7

HR 5075 -- Provide temporary extended railroad unemployment insurance benefits. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/4/61 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 3, 1961. House passed March 6, 1961. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 15, 1961. Senate passed March 16, 1961. President signed March 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-8

HR 1822 -- Adjust funds available for farm operating loans. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/4/61 -- House Agriculture reported March 1, 1961. House passed March 6, 1961. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, 1961. Senate passed March 20, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-9

S 307 -- Authorize control of beach erosion for the shore of San Diego County, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.) and Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/10/61 -- Senate Public Works reported March 2, 1961. Senate passed March 3, 1961. House Public Works reported March 15, 1961. House passed March 21, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-10

S 1028 (HR 4662) -- Amend transitional provisions of the Federal Insecticide Act. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 2/22/61 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, 1961. Senate passed March 20, 1961. (House Agriculture reported HR 4662 March 7, 1961.) House passed March 21, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-11

H J Res 176 -- Provide for reappointment of Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/20/61 -- House Administration reported March 15, 1961. House passed March 15, 1961. Senate Rules reported March 22, 1961. Senate passed March 22, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-12

S 449 (HR 2204) -- To extend until Jan. 31, 1962 the deadline for the final report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/17/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, 1961. Senate passed March 3, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 2204 March 2, 1961.) House passed March 21, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-13

S 1116 (HR 4435) -- Authorize the sale of certain calcines and matte. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) and Long (D Mo.) -- 2/28/61 -- Senate Armed Services reported March 15, 1961. Senate passed March 16, 1961. (House Armed Services reported HR 4435 March 8, 1961.) House passed March 21, 1961. President signed March 29, 1961.

Public Law 87-14

HR 5188 -- Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 3/3/61 -- House Appropriations reported March 3, 1961. House passed March 7, 1961. Senate Appropriations reported March 24, 1961. Senate passed, amended, March 27, 1961. House agreed to conference report March 29, 1961. Senate agreed to conference report March 30, 1961. President signed March 31, 1961.

Public Law 87-15

HR 5463 -- Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 through June 30, 1962. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/10/61 -- House Agriculture reported March 14, 1961. House passed March 21, 1961. Senate Finance reported March 28, 1961. Senate passed, amended, March 29, 1961. Senate and House agreed to conference report March 29, 1961. President signed March 31, 1961.

Public Law 87-16

HR 1163 -- Extend until June 30, 1963 the loan guaranty authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/3/61 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 7, 1961. House passed March 14, 1961. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28, 1961. Senate passed, amended, March 29, 1961. House and Senate agreed to conference report March 30, 1961. President signed April 1, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 1445 -- Stimulate the Nation's economic growth through accelerated natural resources development. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/27/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 1462 -- Amend Act of Sept. 2, 1960 (74 Stat. 734), to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish minimum standards of quality for any variety of grapes and plums. ENGLE (D Calif.), KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 3/29/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through March 30, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,500	6,122
Joint Resolutions	70	356
Concurrent		
Resolutions	18	212
Simple Resolutions	117	249
TOTAL	1,705	6,939

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 1435 - 1500
HR 5955 - 6119

Resolutions

S J Res 68 - 70
S Con Res - none
S Res 117
H J Res 346 - 356
H Con Res 209 - 212
H Res 234 - 249

HOUSE

HR 5991 -- Similar to HR 5541. POAGE (D Texas) -- 3/28/61.

- HR 6032 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to provide, in employment of workers from Mexico, protection for the employment opportunities of agricultural workers in the U.S. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6034 -- Establish Ozark Scenic Riverways in Clark National Forest in Missouri. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6038 -- Promote foreign policy of the U.S., build essential world conditions of peace by more effective use of U.S. agricultural commodities for relief of human hunger, promote economic and social development in less developed countries. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6050 -- Amend PL 83-480, as amended, to authorize sale of foreign currencies to American tourists. FINDLEY (R Ill.) -- 3/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6063 -- Extend provisions of National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, until March 31, 1965. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/29/61 -- Agriculture.
- HR 6093 -- Similar to HR 5542. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 3/30/61.

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

- HR 5954 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments, and Tax Court of the U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/27/61 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

- S 1482 -- Authorize loans to private nonprofit schools for construction of elementary and secondary school facilities. CLARK (D Pa.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/29/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 6006 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to eliminate requirement of an affidavit provided by subsection 1001(f) (1) thereof. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6035 -- Amend title II of Vocational Education Act of 1946, re practical nurse training. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6040 -- Amend PL 81-815 and 874 to authorize a 3-year program of federal financial assistance for public and secondary schools. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6074 -- Provide direct aid to states for educational purposes only. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6112 -- Similar to HR 5287. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6113 -- Similar to HR 5286. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.

HEALTH

SENATE

- S 1467 -- Amend section 314 of Public Health Service Act of 1944. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 3/29/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5999 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to establish hospital in New Jersey for treatment of persons addicted to habit-forming narcotic drugs. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6002 -- Similar to HR 5999. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/28/61.
- HR 6011 -- Establish a commission to determine effects on public health of practice of adding various chemicals to food products and beverages. KING (D Utah) -- 3/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6114 -- Similar to HR 5285. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6117 -- Similar to HR 4220. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/30/61.

WELFARE

HOUSE

- HR 5975 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5986 -- Similar to HR 4116. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 3/28/61.
- HR 5994 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants to states to assist in provision of facilities and services for day care of children. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6003 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefit amounts, provide disability insurance benefits without regard to age, provide full retirement benefits for men at age 62 and women at age 60, increase limitation on amount of outside earnings permitted from \$1,200 to \$2,500. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.

- HR 6027 -- Increase minimum benefits and aged widow's benefits and make additional persons eligible for benefits under OASDI. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6039 -- Similar to HR 110. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6049 -- Similar to HR 2231. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6088 -- Extend benefits of Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to certain individuals. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/30/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6090 -- Similar to HR 10. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6091 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants to states to assist in day care of children. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6096 -- Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/30/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6115 -- Similar to HR 5293. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.

HOUSING

SENATE

- S 1452 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to provide specific authority for participation of federal savings and loan associations in national effort to provide adequate housing facilities for aging. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1453 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to broaden investment powers of federal savings and loan associations to include specific power to invest in certificates of beneficial interest issued by urban renewal investment trusts. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1454 -- Amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to redefine lending powers of federal savings and loan associations, facilitate trade-in financing of homes. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1478 -- Assist provision of housing for moderate and low income families, promote orderly urban development, extend and amend laws re housing, urban renewal, and community facilities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) (by request) -- 3/29/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 6028 -- Assist housing for moderate and low income families, promote orderly urban development, extend and amend laws re housing, urban renewal, and community facilities. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 3/29/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6104 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act, as amended, to extend maturity of home improvement loans to section 213 cooperatives. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- HR 6106 -- Similar to HR 5284. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.

VETERANS

SENATE

- S 1481 -- Extend and provide additional funds for veterans' direct home loan program. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/29/61 -- Banking and Currency.
- S 1483 -- Extend veterans' guaranteed home loan program. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 3/29/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5987 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide veterans' benefits for individuals who served with Russian Railway Service Corps. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 3/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 5992 -- Similar to HR 775. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/28/61.
- HR 6009 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/28/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.
- HR 6053 -- Similar to HR 886. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6054 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to liberalize the basis on which pension is payable by providing that public or private retirement payments not be counted as income and income of spouse be disregarded in determination of annual income of a veteran; eliminate "net worth" eligibility test; repeal requirement of reduction of pension during hospitalization for veterans with dependents. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOUSE

- HR 5959 -- Construct permanent museum of modern science and engineering at New York World's Fair of 1964. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

- HR 5965 -- Extend period for filing of Czechoslovakian claims. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/27/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 HR 6042 -- Similar to HR 3220. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6043 -- Similar to HR 18. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 H Con Res 209 -- Request President to exercise his authority to operate a program, "University Free Cuba," to provide assistance to certain Cuban refugee students. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/29/61 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Res 241 -- Favor an international agreement for a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/28/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

- HR 6048 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

HOUSE

- H Con Res 210 -- Print as a House document Spanish edition of "Infant Care." RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 236 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation of problems of urban areas. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 240 -- Create a select committee to conduct studies and investigations of the problems of consumers. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Rules.
 H Res 242 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re expansion of oceanographic research. KEITH (R Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 H Res 244 -- Provide salary increase for No. 1 assistant tally clerk. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/28/61 -- House Administration.
 H Res 245 -- Similar to H Res 242. MORSE (R Mass.) -- 3/28/61.
 H Res 246 -- Similar to H Res 242. TUPPER (R Maine.) -- 3/28/61.
 H Res 247 -- Similar to H Res 242. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/28/61.
 H Res 248 -- Consider HR 3725 to provide House of Representatives be composed of 469 Members. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/29/61 -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

- HR 6005 -- Provide for enforcement of civil rights. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
 HR 6041 -- Similar to HR 104. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6044 -- Similar to HR 61. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6045 -- Similar to HR 103. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6046 -- Similar to HR 548. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6047 -- Similar to HR 547. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61.
 H J Res 349 -- Similar to H J Res 4. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 3/28/61.
 H J Res 350 -- Amend Constitution of the United States re citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
 H J Res 352 -- Similar to H J Res 4. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/29/61.
 H J Res 353 -- Similar to H J Res 4. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/29/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1456 -- Authorize additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 S 1497 -- Reconvey to former owners certain property at Cheli Air Force Depot, Los Angeles County, Calif., when declared surplus to needs of the United States. KUCHEL (R Calif.) -- 3/30/61 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

- HR 5956 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 484 (j)), to provide Department of Defense may allocate surplus property under its control for transfer only to educational institutions conducting approved military training programs. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 3/27/61 -- Government Operations.
 HR 6051 -- Similar to HR 98. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6065 -- Similar to HR 301. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6094 -- Amend section 4 of Employment Act of 1946. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/30/61 -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1438 -- Post information in post offices re registration and voting. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

- S 1458 -- Amend Act of July 8, 1940, re transportation of remains, families, and effects of federal employees dying abroad, to restore benefits of such act to employees dying in Alaska and Hawaii. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 1459 -- Amend law re longevity step increases for postal employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 1470 -- Include holders of star route and certain other contracts for carrying of mail under the Civil Service Retirement Act. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/29/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 1487 -- Extend classified (competitive) civil service to certain employees of Department of Defense. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 1500 -- Reduce postage rates on parcels containing only food, clothing, medicines or drugs sent by mail for relief. HART (D Mich.) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 5958 -- Provide for posting information in post offices with respect to registration and voting. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5974 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, re method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund, provide for permanent indefinite appropriations. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5981 -- Re increases in compensation granted to wage board employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 3/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 5989 -- Similar to HR 5974. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/61.
 HR 5998 -- Amend section 505 (d) of Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re positions in General Accounting Office. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/28/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6007 -- Similar to HR 5998. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/61.
 HR 6033 -- Similar to HR 5540. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/29/61.
 HR 6073 -- Provide certain survivor annuities from civil service retirement and disability fund. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/29/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6092 -- Amend law re longevity step increases for postal employees. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6098 -- Provide employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving same purpose, be paid on a weekly basis. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6105 -- Extend classified (competitive) civil service to certain employees of the Department of Defense. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6116 -- Extend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to members of Capitol guide force. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/30/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 6118 -- Similar to HR 2907. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/30/61.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1437 -- Provide relocation and reestablishment of the Papago Indian Tribe inhabiting the village of Sil Murk, which adjoins the Gila Bend Indian Reservation. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 1447 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
 S 1479 -- Authorize assumption by states of civil or criminal jurisdiction over cases arising on Indian reservations with consent of tribe involved; permit gradual transfer of such jurisdiction to states. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 5955 -- Amend act of Aug. 12, 1955, re elections in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 5964 -- Authorize use of funds from a judgment in favor of Potawatomi Nation of Indians. STEED (D Okla.) 3/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5968 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act, as amended. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 5971 -- Provide disposition of judgment funds of Omaha Tribe of Indians. BEERMANN (R Neb.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 5983 -- Provide preservation of buildings in Nation's Capital of historic and cultural importance, provide Commission of Fine Arts report to Commissioners of District of Columbia re such buildings. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 5988 -- Appoint two additional judges for juvenile court of District of Columbia. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
 HR 5990 -- Construct a national aquarium in District of Columbia. OLSEN (D Mont.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.

- HR 5996 -- Provide annuities from District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund be adjusted simultaneously with salaries for teachers and school officers covered by District of Columbia Salary Act of 1955 as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 5997 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund, equivalent to increases provided by District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Increase Act of 1960. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6001 -- Apportion expense of maintaining and operating Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland. FALLON (D Md.) -- 3/28/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6037 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re divorce, legal separation, and annulment of marriage in the District of Columbia. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 3/29/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6060 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 3/29/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY

SENATE

- S 1436 -- Amend title 18, USC, re offenses committed in Indian country. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/27/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1477 -- Amend section 144 of title 28, USC. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1488 -- Amend section 508 of title 28, USC, re attorneys salaries. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 3/30/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1495 -- Prohibit wiretapping by persons other than duly authorized law enforcement officers in investigation or prevention of specified categories of criminal offenses. DODD (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 5962 -- Amend title 28, USC, re fees of U.S. marshals. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 3/27/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 5976 -- Amend title 28, USC, re venue in certain actions involving public lands. DOMINICK (R Colo.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6004 -- Amend "An act to provide for registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, as amended. LAIRD (R Wis.) (by request) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6103 -- Re relief of the Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri. HALL (R Mo.) -- 3/30/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 351 -- Amend pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 3/30/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

- S J Res 68 -- Designate week of Oct. 1, 1961, as "National Public Works Week." DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/27/61 -- Judiciary.
- S J Res 69 -- Establish National Shrine Commission to select and procure a site and formulate plans for permanent memorial building in memory of veterans of the Civil War. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 3/27/61 -- Rules and Administration.
- S J Res 70 -- Designate July 25 each year as Puerto Rican Day in the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.), JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- H J Res 346 -- Proclaim an appropriate month during 1961 as American Bike Month. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 347 -- Designate March 25 as Greek Independence Day. BRADemas (D Ind.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 348 -- Proclaim third week of May of each year as National Art Week. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/28/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 354 -- Designate first Sunday of October every year as National Choir Recognition Day. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- H Res 243 -- Erect a tablet in the Hall of the House of Representatives to record fact that the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, which arrived in Washington on April 25, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's call for troops to defend Nation's Capital at outset of Civil War, was quartered in Hall of the House of Representatives from April 25, to May 2, 1861. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/61 -- House Administration.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

- S 1446 -- Provide adjustment of periods of military leave granted to federal officers and employees. SMITH (R Maine) (by request) -- 3/27/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

- HR 5992 -- Similar to HR 250. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/61.
- HR 6000 -- Amend section 1072 of title 10, USC, to provide medical care for individuals who have completed 20 years of federal service and at least 8 years of active duty. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6064 -- Amend "An act to recognize the high public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in the discovery of the cause and means of transmission of yellow fever", approved Feb. 28, 1929, by providing payment to widows of individuals entitled to benefits. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 3/29/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6068 -- Provide Secretary of Defense furnish assistance in 1962 world aviation championships of Federation Aeronautique Internationale. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/29/61 -- Armed Services.
- HR 6072 -- Provide charges for continued necessary hospital care for dependents of members of uniformed services in receipt of such care when member is discharged not increase for first 60 days of such care. BOW (R Ohio) -- 3/29/61 -- Armed Services.
- H Con Res 212 -- Similar to H Con Res 17. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/30/61.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

HOUSE

- HR 6029 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction of facilities. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/29/61 -- Science and Astronautics.
- HR 6030 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/29/61 -- Science and Astronautics.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

- S 1485 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell certain public lands in Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1489 -- Revise boundaries of Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1490 -- Purchase and exchange land and interests therein on Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1491 -- Transfer a section of Blue Ridge Parkway to Shenandoah National Park, Virginia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1493 -- Provide for restriction of certain areas in outer Continental Shelf for defense and other purposes (Matagorda Water Range). BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

- S 1475 -- Amend and strengthen Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for flow regulations for water pollution and quality control. LONG (D La.) -- 3/29/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1476 -- Re-state terms of grant covering Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve to permit it to comply with current Louisiana law. LONG (D La.), ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/29/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1492 -- Amend act of March 24, 1948, which establishes special requirements governing selection of superintendents of national cemeteries. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 5960 -- Re financing of federal highway program. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5961 -- Amend certain laws re federal-aid highways; make certain adjustments in federal-aid highway program. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 5963 -- Amend General Bridge Act of 1946 re verticle clearance of bridges to be constructed across the Mississippi River. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/27/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 5969 -- Provide a program of civil works in economically distressed areas. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/28/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 5970 -- Reimburse owners and tenants of certain real property acquired by Architect of the Capitol for moving expenses. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/28/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 5980 -- Similar to HR 66. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/28/61.

- HR 5982 -- Amend Historic Sites Act to provide effect on sites, buildings, and objects of historic value of projects involving expenditure of federal funds be taken into account in planning projects; provide for compilation of historic sites, buildings, and objects. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5984 -- Amend Historic Sites Act of 1935 to provide preservation or buildings of regional or local historical or cultural significance. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 5985 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to provide preservation of federally owned buildings of historical, architectural, or cultural significance. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/28/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6008 -- Designate parts of U.S. Highways Nos. 61 and 71 as part of National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/28/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6010 -- Re-state terms of grant covering Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve to permit it to comply with current Louisiana law. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 3/28/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6066 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to northeastern water and related land resources compact. STAFFORD (R Vt.) -- 3/29/61 -- Public Works.
- HR 6067 -- Provide appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$35,000 to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Ball or Beech Gap Southwest and running into Georgia. TAYLOR (D N.C.) -- 3/29/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6089 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to establish a research program to determine means of improving conservation of game and food fish in dam reservoirs. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 6102 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in lands in Florida to record owners of surface. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- H J Res 356 -- Encourage discovery, development, and production of domestic gold. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 3/30/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

- S 1440 -- Amend Act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), re establishment of a register in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle operators' licenses. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/27/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 1468 -- Provide deductions in computing gain from operations of life insurance companies for certain mutualization distributions made in 1960 and 1961. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 3/29/61 -- Finance.
- S 1474 -- Establish with Department of Justice Office of National Boxing Commissioner. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- S 1486 -- Authorize Comptroller of Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges levied on dormant accounts by national banks. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/30/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

- HR 6058 -- Amend Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers and acquisitions. KING (D Utah) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6059 -- Amend Sherman Act to provide additional public relief from repetitive criminal violations of the antitrust laws. KING (D Utah) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6070 -- Establish, in Department of Justice, Office of National Boxing Commissioner. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 355 -- Temporarily suspend authority of Interstate Commerce Commission to approve consolidations, unifications, or acquisitions of control of railroad properties. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/30/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

COMMERCE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

LABOR

SENATE

- S 1457 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service and of other employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce, to increase the minimum wage under the act to \$1.25 an hour. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 3/28/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

- HR 5966 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, as amended, to provide for minimum wages for certain persons employed in agriculture. ZELENSKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

- HR 6052 -- Amend section 3(b) (4) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6095 -- Amend section 206 of Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/30/61 -- Education and Labor.
- HR 6099 -- Similar to HR 2215. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6107 -- Similar to HR 5290. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6108 -- Similar to HR 5291. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6109 -- Similar to HR 5288. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6110 -- Similar to HR 5292. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6111 -- Similar to HR 5289. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/30/61.

TRANSPORTATION

HOUSE

- HR 5978 -- Amend section 202(c) of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for partial exemption from part II of act of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to the Shipping Act, 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 3/28/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6062 -- Similar to HR 5978. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6071 -- Similar to HR 5978. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6086 -- Similar to HR 5978. ELLSWORTH (R Kan.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6100 -- Amend title VI of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize off-season cruises by American-flag passenger vessels. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/30/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

TAXES

SENATE

- S 1435 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for certain amounts paid by a taxpayer for nonmedical care of a dependent who is disabled. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/27/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 5957 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide accelerated amortization deduction for industrial or commercial plants and facilities in economically depressed areas. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5972 -- Similar to HR 346. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/28/61.
- HR 5973 -- Provide proceeds of federal manufacturers' excise taxes on automobiles, trucks and buses, and parts and accessories be used to finance federal highway program. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5977 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an individual who moves to obtain employment to deduct moving and traveling expenses, and permit him to treat as a capital loss any loss incurred on sale of his home. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5979 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 5995 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize amortization over a 5-year period of facilities constructed or acquired by farmers for use in feeding of beef cattle. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 3/28/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6031 -- Provide a taxpayer may continue taking a personal exemption for a disabled child over 18. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6036 -- Re treatment for income tax purposes of certain redemptions of paid-for preferred stocks. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6055 -- Similar to HR 4664. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6056 -- Amend section 4216 of the Internal Revenue Code re exclusion of certain local advertising charges from sales price for computing manufacturers' excise tax. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6057 -- Eliminate claims of immunity from state and local taxes based on contracts with the U.S. or its agencies or instrumentalities. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6061 -- Permit a taxpayer to deduct tuition expenses paid by him for education of himself or any of his dependents at an institution of higher learning. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/29/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6069 -- Similar to HR 346. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/29/61.
- HR 6087 -- Provide for scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 3/30/61 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 6101 -- Similar to HR 45. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/30/61.
- HR 6119 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of irrigation and other water district assessments. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/30/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

HOUSE

- HR 6097 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to increase duty imposed on importation of plywood. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 3/30/61 -- Ways and Means.



Post-Easter Report "The President, si!; his program, no!" was the gist of grass-roots opinion reported by many Members of the 87th Congress on their return to Washington April 10 after a brief Easter recess. John F. Kennedy's personal popularity with the voters, in short, didn't necessarily extend to the packet of legislation he wants enacted. With action still pending on much of his program, the reports did little to improve the outlook for the more controversial items on the President's list. To some Administration supporters, the message was clear: the President still has a big selling job to do. (Page 629)

Regulatory Agency Message

President Kennedy's special message on regulatory agencies, submitted to Congress April 13, outlined major problems afflicting the agencies and suggested curative measures. Major proposed revisions: provision that all agency chairmen serve in that capacity at the President's pleasure and be invested with "broad managerial powers"; delegation of many agency matters from the top level to intra-agency boards; a series of legislative measures, including the exemption of small natural gas producers from regulation, to help clear the unprecedented "log-jam" of pending cases on the FPC docket. (Page 630)

Around the Capitol

President Kennedy's April 12 news conference was overshadowed by news of the Soviet Union's "Cosmonaut".... The President's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, held his first press conference since taking office. He said he had sent to Congress a package of proposals aimed at combating racketeering.... On the antitrust front, the Justice Department was busy with three cases.... The President proposed a stepped-up program for exploring the world's oceans.... The Civil War Centennial got under way in Charleston, S.C., against a background of segregation controversy. (Page 629-31, 640)

Floor Action

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill to provide \$20 million to help control juvenile delinquency.... Cleared for the President was a bill authorizing grants to the states for practical nurse training.... The Senate took up the minimum wage bill; Congressional Quarterly's story gives a detailed summary of provisions under consideration. (Pages 631, 633)

Strong Runners

A good many Congressional candidates were more potent vote getters in their states or districts in 1960 than their party's Presidential candidate, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. Of the 283 Democratic Senators and Representatives actually elected in 1960, 210 ran five or more percentage points ahead of Mr. Kennedy, while 53 of 188 elected Republicans ran ahead of Vice President Nixon by a similar margin. (Page 636)

Political Notes

A closely contested race for the New Jersey Republican governorship nomination, with former Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and State Sen. Walter H. Jones (Bergen County) the front runners, will be decided April 18.... Voters of the Arkansas 6th District vote the same day on a successor to the late Rep. W.F. Norrell (D).... A Republican National Committee study of the 1960 vote concluded that a heavy switch of Roman Catholic voters to Mr. Kennedy was a major factor in the GOP defeat. The report also pointed to Republican weaknesses in the suburbs and large cities. (Page 641)

In the Committees

Hearings were begun in the Senate on the Administration's omnibus housing bill.... A Senate subcommittee began hearings to study problems in protecting the constitutional rights of the mentally ill in legal proceedings.... A bill to change the reserve requirements for young men in the six-month army training program was reported to the House.... A Senate Subcommittee held hearings on problems raised by the suspension of the equal time requirement during the 1960 campaign and requested corrective legislation from the FCC. (Page 633)

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